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Huge Cut in Heavy Tires; U. S.-Belgian Trade Talk; Bulgars Ask Nazi Retiral

The World's Day—July 29, 1944

Boston: 60 P. C. Cut in Heavy Tires in August

Massachusetts bus and trucking companies today faced a 60 per cent slash in their allotments of large-size tires for the month of August, but so far three of largest bus lines have not been forced to curtail trips because of shortage. [Page 4.]

Miss Ethel Johnson, former Assistant State Minimum Wage Director in New Hampshire, has been assigned as a special assistant to Ambassador John G. Winant in London, it was learned today.

Kenneth Lindsay, British educator, tells Bostonians that he could predict a nation's future by a quick glimpse of its schools and colleges. [Page 12.]

Washington: U. S.-Belgian Trade Talk Set

M. S. Szymczak, member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, will go to London soon for conferences with representatives of the Belgian Government for the restoration of production and trade after liberation. The Foreign Economic Administration announced selection of Mr. Szymczak for the mission.

July production of airplanes may drop as much as 300 below the goal of 8,000 a month, a War Production Board spokesman said.

About 1,250,000 war-model alarm clocks were manufactured in the April-May-June quarter of this year, a gain of 25 per cent over production in the first quarter, the War Production Board reported. Another slight increase is expected this quarter, WPB said. Prewar output was around 12,500,000 annually.

In Europe: Bulgaria Wants Germans to Leave

Bulgaria was reported asking Germany to withdraw its two divisions of Nazi troops on Bulgarian soil, contending that they were insufficient for defense and made the nation a target of Allied bombs. [Page 7.]

Turkey heard even German diplomats reporting that a break between Ankara and Berlin is imminent. Franz von Papen, Nazi minister to Turkey, rushing from Istanbul to Ankara. Observers thought the Turkish action might be something "short of war."

The Italian Cabinet abolished the capital punishment penalty which the Fascists re-established in 1926. The abolition is limited to the penal code. The capital penalty is retained in the military code and in law for punishment of Fascist criminals. The Cabinet also set up a high court for trial of Fascist crimes. The court will consist of eight members chosen from among high court magistrates and prominent lawyers.

King George of England, on a tour of the Italian battle front, reviewed British pilots stationed with the Eighth Army and watched them take off and return from a successful bombing mission against a fuel dump south of Florence, only a few miles away.

Hungary's Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, has promised the United States and Great Britain that Hungary will stop sending Jews to Nazi extermination camps and has offered to let some leave the country. Jewish children under 11 years of age would be allowed to leave Hungary if Allied nations are willing to receive them, and Jews of all ages with permits to enter Palestine would be released, he told the Red Cross.

National: Marine Chain Mile and One Half Long

A 3,000-ton, mile and one-half long marine chain is being manufactured by the Dravo Corporation to pull ships into dry docks at the Portland, Ore., Navy Yard. Half of the chain, using 53-feet links, is being made in Wilmington, Del., and the other half at the Neville Island Plant in Pittsburgh.

The National Federation of Post Office Clerks adopted a resolution at their 23d biennial convention in Indianapolis, Ind., pressing for passage of a congressional bill providing time-and-a-half pay for overtime work by postal employees.

Americas: Brazil Urges Argentine Alignment

The Brazilian Foreign Office issued a communiqué reaffirming Brazil's solidarity with its sister republics of the Western Hemisphere and urging Argentina to align itself with the other American nations.

All schools in Argentina were ordered by Ignacio Olmedo, interventor of the National Council of Education, to display the Argentine flag until July 30 as an expression of support for the Government's foreign policy.

Orient: Thailand Government Resigns En Bloc

Thailand's Puppet Government, under Premier Luang Bipul Songgram, has resigned en bloc, the Tokyo Radio said, following the National Assembly's rejection of two measures apparently dealing with the construction of the new Thai Capital at Pachabun, 190 miles north of Bangkok. One of the measures had to do with the formation of a special administrative district at Pachabun and the other with "construction of a Buddha city." The latter measure was not explained.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Big and Little 'M' Divided To 'Square' Airport Funds

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The Washington staff of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers peered out uneasily from a jumble of logarithms and denounced a proposed Congressional equation for "divvying up" federal airport construction money among the states.

Charles S. Rhyne, capital representative of the Institute, fretfully plucked a decimal point off his coat sleeve and said:

"Man and boy, I have never seen anything quite like this proposed in federal legislation. This is a bureaucrat's dream."

The formula, offered in a bill recently introduced by Representative Jennings Randolph (D) of West Virginia goes like this:

Some Formula!

Lower case m equals—now start a big bracket—the sum of the following quantities: A squared over d, divided by the summation of a squared over d; b squared over d, divided by the summation of b squared over d, and c squared over d, divided by the summation of c squared over d (now you can close the big bracket), and the

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Steaming Amazon Surprisingly Cool

Amazon Valley weather turned out to be surprisingly cool for a United States sanitation engineer who says he arrived in Manáos "clad in a pair of shorts and an umbrella," and during his first night he "nearly froze."

The Amazon can be hot, but the slow pace of colonization is due to other difficulties. In today's article on "Uncensored South America," Roland Hall Sharp completes a firsthand report on Amazon handicaps and possibilities. First Page, Second Section.

Tire Output Rises Despite Lack of Help

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICOPEE, Mass., July 29—Doubling its production capacity of rubber tires in less than one year to become the biggest tire factory in eastern United States, the Fisk plant here today told a group of visiting newspapermen that jobs for 1,000 more men paying from $50 to $150 a week are now going begging for want of takers.

Shown through the steam-blown, roller-roaring, chemical-saturated vaults of the expanded plant for the first time since the war began, the reporters were given a view of piled-up raw materials being fed at an accelerated rate to workers already overburdened with long hours. It is only through almost superhuman efforts of available workers that Uncle Sam's vast military machine is being mounted on rubber tires, according to Fisk officials.

Manpower Lack Is Key

What the newspapermen saw, in effect, was enough materials and mechanical equipment allotted by the Government to allow the plant to produce 25 per cent more tires than the manpower problem permits. In the over-all plant picture of manpower shortages, rather than materials and equipment, they saw a tangible answer to the current inability of "A" car motorists to get passenger car tires.

What the reporters also witnessed were two brand new buildings added to the over-all layout of a plant that now comprises 186 acres in area, is capable of handling approximately 15,000,000 pounds of tire materials a month, with a peacetime capacity of 21,000 passenger tires a day, 24,000 inner tubes, 20,000 pounds of camelback for recapping and 9,000 bicycle tires.

Despite this potential capacity, however, the manpower shortage

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

U. S. Advance Perils Rommel Flank; Russians Move Up to Shell Warsaw; Nazis Stake Victory on Holding West

Hitler's Elite troops and best equipment mass to halt Allies in Normandy.

Tank battle being fought in Normandy as Nazis rush armor from Caen sector; U. S. Superfortresses bomb Japanese industrial area in Manchuria.

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week, even more than before, the focus of war was fixed along the hedgerows of Normandy.

Great events were maturing magnificently on other fronts. The Allied advance in Italy developed with a quiet, well-groomed precision. Russian armies piled the impossible on top of the incredible. The Chinese hung doggedly to Hengyang as indirect relief edged nearer in magnificent defiance of tropical rains in Burma. The superb amphibious advance of American arms added Guam and Tinian to Saipan to complete a firm new base in the Lower Marianas.

Yet all these events, worthy of first attention in themselves, took on increasingly the character of peripheral moves depending for their full meaning and realization on the central struggle building up to greater and greater peaks of intensity in Normandy. Whatever the German General Staff intended before the attempt on Hitler's person took the decision out of their hands, it was apparent that Germany was committing everything to the single outcome in Normandy.

The number of German divisions did not increase noticeably. So far as is known there are still some 13 facing the British in the Caen sector and 11 to 12 dispersed along the balance of the front. This represented probably not much over a third of all German ground forces deployed in France and the Low Countries. Yet this proportion did not represent the real picture.

Nazi Elite in Normandy

What was in the German line in Normandy was, without much doubt, all that could be employed in terms of numbers in such a congested battlefield. And it represented far more than one third of the real strength of the German resistance in terms of quality. In the British Army the guards are the elite shock troops. In the American military establishment it is the Marines and the old-line regular infantry divisions. In the Nazi German Army the same function is served by the SS Elite Guards. They are the youngest,

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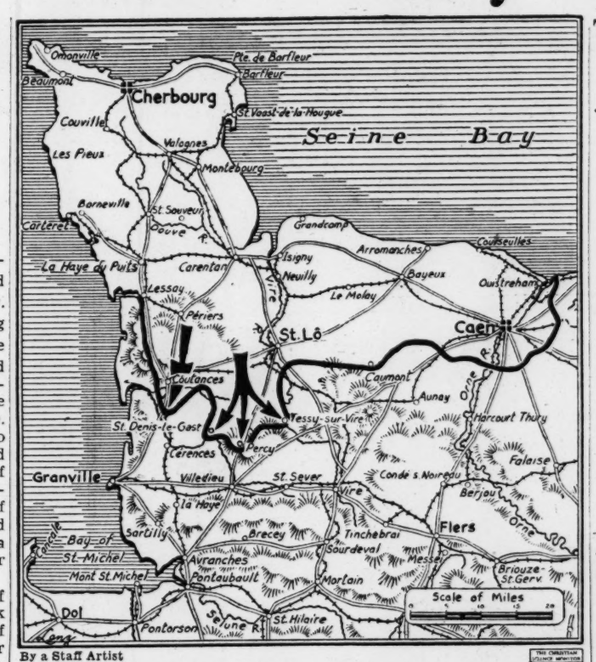

By a Staff Artist

American Break-Through in Normandy

Arrows indicate direction of the rapid southward push of Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's army, which is headed for Avranches at the base of the Brittany Peninsula and is in a position to outflank Gen. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces around Caen.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

American forces in Normandy have captured Coutances and pushed on seven miles beyond.

Other units have driven 16 miles south of St. Lô and are about the same distance from Avranches commanding the Brittany Peninsula.

Germans thought to have been trapped north of Coutances appeared to have escaped, but the Americans threatened to outflank Marshal Rommel's whole front around Caen.

Marshal Rommel was rushing armored detachments westward from Caen and heavy tank battles were in progress.

Red Army units were less than 20 miles from Warsaw and were bringing up heavy artillery to shell the city.

In the far north they were only 50 miles from Riga. In the south they had driven past Przemysl to about 90 miles from Krakow.

American Superfortresses of the 20th Bomber Command based on West China made their first daylight attack on Japanese territory. The target was the industrial center of Anshan in Eastern Manchuria.

Britain lost 62 planes in a heavy night attack on Stuttgart, Hamburg, and Frankfurt. The raid in which 1,000 heavy bombers took part was followed immediately by a 1,100-bomber raid by Americans on the Leuna synthetic oil plant at Merseburg—second successive day's raid on that plant.

Whether General Bradley's forces can maintain the rapid rate of their southern drive in Normandy appeared to turn on a heavy fight in progress between American Sherman tanks and Tigers. Marshal Rommel appears to have taken the risk of pulling out a panzer division or two from the Caen front to oppose the American advance. The risk is that General Montgomery may seize the opportunity to launch a fresh attack on the British sector.

One source of Marshal Rommel's weakness in the West is now disclosed to be the effective work of the American 9th Air Force in destroying 79 German tanks in the Granville-Villedieu area, immediately behind the battle front.

What the next Russian move will be after the immense haul of key points taken during the previous two days was uncertain. It is likely to be dictated rather by German withdrawal than by the power of the offensive.

The Germans clearly are retreating from their Baltic and Polish positions as rapidly as they can. Marshal Rokossovsky is in a position to attack Warsaw and thousands of Polish refugees are moving back toward the Capital behind the Russian advance. However, developments in Lithuania indicate that the Red Army may reach Tilsit and the Niemen River as the next main move.

A surprise came for the RAF bombers in their major attack on Stuttgart and other centers when they ran into so many German night fighters that 62 planes were lost. The stiff resistance is accounted for in the German practice of collecting all available fighters at one point.

Full details of the B-29 raid on industrial targets in the Mukden area of Manchuria still were awaited. The previous two Superfortress raids, on Southern Japan, June 15 and July 7, were both made by night.

How Nazi Reorganization Affects France and Italy

What effect have the abortive German putsch and the continuing purge had upon France and Italy? Available evidence is studied in the accompanying articles.

Meanwhile, Swiss reports reaching London say that Hitler is planning an important radiocast to the German people on Aug. 3, anniversary of the founding of the S. A.—brown-shirted Storm Troops. It is expected to be an effort to justify the stringent terror and mobilization measures now imposed on the Reich.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

According to reports from inside occupied France, the news on the German crisis has been received by the French population with somewhat mixed feelings. On one hand, the sensible Frenchman understands that the Nazi regime is definitely doomed. But the French, on the other hand, are well aware that the immediate consequence of Germany's desperate situation will be increased hardship for them and for the other peoples of Nazi occupied Europe.

The French have no doubt that in his new role as president of the Council of Reichs Defense, Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring will do even more to exploit the Nazi grip on the peoples of Europe.

Indications that the Nazis will further curb French economic life and will press the remaining population into service for Germany have been forthcoming for several weeks. According to Henri Frenay, Algiers Commissioner for Prisoners and Deportees, the number of French prisoners and laborers working in Germany totaled almost 3,000,000 early in 1944.

In recent weeks, mixed Franco-German labor commissions were set up in all French departments to "comb out" the remaining sources of French manpower. However, most of the new labor recruits were not sent to Germany but were used to fill the

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

By Edgar Rosen
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The tightening of power in the Reich in the hands of the Himmler-Göring-Goebbels directorate is likely to affect the political situation in German-held Northern Italy where the political tug-of-war between the two wings of the neo-Fascist Party appears to be in its final phase.

Possibly, it will result in the emergence of Roberto Farinacci, the notorious Cremona "boss," as so-called premier of Northern Italy.

The struggle between the Mussolini faction, headed by Party Secretary Alessandro Pavolini, and the Farinacci group dates back as far as last September when the Germans succeeded in

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

U. S. Marines Hack Path To Peak on Guam

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON GUAM, July 28, (Delayed)—As the American Marines drove northward from their beachhead, United States battleships fired at point-blank range at the Orote Cliff peninsula, site of the enemy's principal airfield.

In the morning, the Japanese still had a few guns operating at Orote.

Although American casualties continue moderate and no large numbers of Japanese have yet been encountered, progress definitely is not with obstacles.

Cut Path With Knives

The 800-foot Mt. Alifan, which Marines secured the previous night, called for a stiff three-hour walk. Without any fighting, the Americans had cut the last 400 yards with heavy Marine knives through almost impenetrable vegetation to reach the summit.

Sharp head-high sword grass also obstructed the advance in places.

Forces advancing north of Ayuja River have been meeting stiff resistance, including road blocks every 100 yards or so.

The combat team which destroyed the Japanese command post found numerous caves and entrenchments. These plus coun-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

New World-Court System Urged by U. S. Bar Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—Patterned after the Federal court system of the United States, an "International Judicial System" should be set up as soon as possible "as an indispensable foundation to a just and enduring world peace," according to a committee recommendation of the American Bar Association made public today.

The Co-ordinating Committee on Postwar International Judicial Organization of the Association's Section of International and Comparative Law asked the Section and the Association's House of Delegates to adopt a resolution calling for:

1. Continuation of the Permanent Court of International Justice as the "World Court, "highest tribunal of an accessible system of interrelated permanent international courts with obligatory jurisdictions."

Court in Each Nation

2. Establishment of a permanent, International Circuit Court in the capital of each member nation, with jurisdiction over cases against the government in whose capital such court sits. Each court should consist of one member of the World Court on circuit and one or more International Commissioners assigned in an advisory capacity.

3. Convocation of an International Judicial Conference "at the earliest practicable moment" to conclude an "International Judiciary Agreement" based on the statute of the World Court, and to provide for the prompt organization and maintenance of the "International Judicial System."

James Oliver Murdock, Committee Chairman, in releasing the report, acknowledged his group's "obligations to especially qualified judges, lawyers, and professors in the field of international law whose ideas and suggestions are reflected in this report."

Present Setup Called Inadequate

Charging "inadequacy of the present system of international courts," the Committee said that the "present improvised methods of adjudication are wholly inadequate as to both accessibility and continuity and that in relation to violation of international law by governments to the injury of individuals there can be said to be at present no adequate administration of justice."

The "only permanent international court," recalled the report, "is the Permanent Court of International Justice established at The Hague in 1922. This Court has handed down 32 judgments and 26 advisory opinions."

However, such a court which "operates on the basis of hearing three or four cases a year or, at

Continued on Page 3, Column 4

Britain Steps Up Speed Of Postwar Machinery

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 29—Britain, despite its preoccupation with bringing a quick finish to the war, nevertheless is finding time this week for major attention to postwar planning.

A new stage is being reached in finding answers to the following varied key questions on the Britain of the future:

1. What place in the new British social setup shall be taken by the so-called public schools, where sons of the well-to-do hitherto have had exclusive education which, it is claimed, entitled their "class" to the best jobs?

2. How is London, blasted by bombs and neglected through five years of war, to be rebuilt so that it fulfills its function as one of the great commercial centers of the world and at the same time satisfies the aesthetic demands of those who see it as a great world historical and cultural center?

3. How, when the slaughter of the war is ended, can the grievous toll of road casualties be lessened?

4. What place will India take in postwar world rehabilitation?

Far-Reaching Implications

These four questions may seem so varied as to be almost incapable of being linked together. Yet all have far-reaching implications.

In tackling the British public-schools question, the Fleming Committee, which has issued its long-awaited report this week, strikes at the very roots of one of the outstanding social ills of this country.

Both at home and abroad, it has been claimed that the British are a class ridden people, with the rich getting the best education and virtually ruling the country. Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels has charged the British upper class with complicity in the Hitler bomb plot. Others have charged the British Conservative Party with being the architect of the so-called appeasement policy toward the Axis which was aimed at retaining the status quo for the benefit of the privileged class, and which is held as one of the main causes of this war.

This is mainly gross exaggeration, but as the Fleming report now states categorically—the public-school system of privileged

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Dies Calls C.I.O. Unit New Deal Political Arm; Hillman Maps Campaign to Back Roosevelt

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29 — The Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee is not so much a labor organization as it is the political arm of the New Deal, according to a report of the Dies committee.

What is more, the committee's chairman, Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, believes that P. A. C. activities contravene the Hatch Act, which forbids political activity by certain government employees, and should be investigated by the United States Department of Justice. This suggestion was made in a letter which Mr. Dies sent to other committee members.

The committee charges are based at least partially on 72 telephone calls, some of which were between P. A. C. officials and the White House. The report was prepared by Robert E. Stripling, chief investigator for the Dies Committee, who has come to the apparent conclusion that the P. A. C., which now has had its name changed to the National Citizens Political Action Committee, is merely a camouflaged screen behind which Government officials can carry on political activity in favor of the New Deal, despite the Hatch Act.

"From examining the personal records of the P. A. C. and considering the constant communication existing between the P. A. C. and certain government officials,

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Dies 'Remote Control' Is Hit by Eberharter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 29

In a telegram to Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas in connection with the Dies Committee report on the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Political Action Committee, Representative Herman P. Eberharter (D) of Pennsylvania said:

"I do not like remote control from Jasper. Request you call a meeting of the committee as quickly as possible which you can attend in person."

Mr. Dies has been in Jasper, Texas.

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29 — The Congress of Industrial Organizations, which, while not strong enough to force the renomination of Henry A. Wallace, did prove in Chicago that it was strong enough to shunt James F. Byrnes from the Vice-Presidency, is wasting no time in girding itself for the coming political battle.

Prior to the Democratic convention, Sidney Hillman, head of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee, disclosed here in Washington that the P. A. C. which has been credited with defeating several Congressmen in the primaries (among them three Dies Committeemen, including the Chairman) had become an identical twin.

Membership Distinction

Henceforth there will be a National Citizens Political Action Committee as well as a C. I. O. P. A. C. Their Chairman will be the same—Mr. Hillman, dynamic and politically minded boss of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Some members of the Executive Committees are the same. Their goal will be the same:

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Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business office Collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

Stoneham—Tomorrow.
Falmouth—Tomorrow.
Woods Hole—Tomorrow.
Lincoln—Tomorrow.
Lynn—Tomorrow.
Brockton—Monday.

Normandy:

Coutances Captured In American Thrust

American troops have captured Coutances, driven westward to the sea just below that Normandy road center, and pressed on at least six miles to the south, Supreme Allied Headquarters disclosed.

Thus far 5,000 German prisoners were reported taken, and Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's men were 15 to 20 miles south of their jump-off line of July 25.

Due south of St. Lô another American spearhead pushed down

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Modernized Resort Hotels In N. E. Seen a Vital Need

By Leavitt F. Morris

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England resort hotels must discard their "bowls and pitchers" and completely modernize their "houses" if they are to survive in the postwar travel period, Glenwood Sherrard, President of the American Hotel Association, said today in appraising New England's future position in the vacation field.

This doesn't mean, Mr. Sherrard declared, that New England hasn't plenty of up-to-date resort hotels, but too many of these hostelries still date back several generations and definitely need to modernize.

Those that refuse to "spruce up," Mr. Sherrard predicted, are bound to "go out" under public pressure for comfortable, airy rooms, "with bath," or at least hot and cold water.

Changes by Pullman

As Mr. Sherrard pointed out the railroads have found that the traveler wants a private room with toilet facilities. Only recently the Pullman Company, in seeing the writing on the wall, has announced that it will not build any more open-berth sleeping cars. The trend is toward private rooms.

"The postwar traveler to New England isn't going to be satisfied with an old room with creaky floors and 'open' plumbing," Mr. Sherrard said. "Nor will the postwar visitor to this area expect to 'stand in line' at a bathroom door 'a mile' down the hall."

New England resort areas must revise their entire accommodation setup, the American Hotel Association President said, if they are successfully to compete with the progressive regions of the Middle West.

"Now is the time for these resort hotel operators to 'salt away' some of the profits they are piling up during this brief period of prosperity," Mr. Sherrard counseled, "and plan to use these savings for improvements in their hotels after the war.

"You've got to put money back into your house if you expect to make a going proposition out of it," Mr. Sherrard said. And he ought to know for he has practiced that theory himself with the Parker House, of which he is manager, as well as several other Boston hotels. The results have been profitable.

Informality Popular

Mr. Sherrard firmly believes that the successful resort hotel in the postwar period will operate on an informal nature. In fact, he looks for individual cottages where a family may have complete privacy, yet partake of all the recreational activities of the hotel. A main dining room will serve the guests. Social gatherings will take place in its spacious lobby or ballroom. He cited Jasper Park Lodge in the Canadian Rockies or Maine's own Lakewood as an example of what will be the trend of the future.

"People want to dress in sporting clothes," Mr. Sherrard observed. "It's up to the resort hotel owner to make those individuals feel at home. When he does that he can be assured of all the business he can handle."

New England, so far as natural scenery and recreational advantages are concerned, has no peer as a vacationland, Mr. Sherrard believes.

"We have what it takes to get visitors here," he said. "We've got to house them comfortably and the way they want to be accommodated and not as we 'put up' our grandfathers and grandmothers a half a century ago."

Through Mr. Sherrard's constant "drumming" on the necessity for New England resort hotel operators to begin thinking of the future a number already have plans on the drawing boards for the "ideal" vacation hotel. Even in these days of priorities some have been able to make minor improvements but in the main the New England hotelman has had a hard job even keeping his house in repairs.

"It's up to every individual owner to do his part. As I see it," Mr. Sherrard said, "it is 'sink or swim' for the New England resort owners. Now is the time to grab that straw while it is strong enough to hold them up. By that I mean, make plans, put money away, and then do something about that 'bowl and pitcher' place at the first opportunity. If they don't someone else is going to beat them to it," he declared.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Carol Brice, contralto, will give a free recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m.

"16th Century Ceramics" is the subject of a talk to be given by Mrs. Gorely, at 3 p. m. in the Museum of Fine Arts, and at 4 p. m. Mrs. Amos H. C. Brown will speak on "Museum Treasures." Both are free to the public.

Tuesday

Miss Eleanor Randall will speak on "Water Colors" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

"The World We Want to Live In," and "The Negro Soldier," motion pictures, as a prelude to tomorrow's Forum, will be shown in the Soden Building, room 3, Boston University, at 2:30 p. m. Free to the public.

Wednesday

Mrs. Mary Sayward will speak on "English Rooms" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. and at 2 p. m. Mrs. Amos H. C. Brown will talk on "American Arts." Both are free to the public.

A free Forum, "The Home Front: Social Aspect, Race Relations in Wartime," conducted by Prof. Albert Morris, will be held at Boston University, Soden Lounge from 2 to 3 p. m.

Thursday

Mrs. Amos H. C. Brown will speak on "Islamic Art" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A free organ recital by Prof. Raymond C. Robinson will be held in King's Chapel, 60 Tremont Street, Boston, under the auspices of Boston University, from 2:45 to 3:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Derailment Unexplained

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 29 (AP)—Benjamin F. Bardo, Superintendent of the Providence Division of the New Haven Railroad said last night that inquiries by the company and by inspectors of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities have failed to disclose the cause of the derailment of three cars of a Philadelphia to Boston express at Mansfield, Mass., on the afternoon of July 26.

Missing Airman Sought

GREENVILLE, Maine, July 29 (AP)—Rescue squads which in two days have brought safely out of northern Maine's wilderness four pilots and one passenger who either crashed, parachuted, or landed in woodlands, resumed their search today for the one airman unaccounted for in a flight of nine planes from Moncton, New Brunswick, to Dayton, Ohio.

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Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Showers

Boston and Vicinity—Considerably cloudy with high humidity today, tonight and Sunday, with widely scattered afternoon thunder showers. Not much change in temperature. Gentle winds.

Maine—Mostly cloudy today and tonight, with scattered thunder showers over the north and west portions this afternoon. Sunday considerable cloudiness with scattered afternoon thunder showers. Not much change in temperature. Considerable fog along the coast.

Vermont—Partly cloudy today, tonight and Sunday, with scattered afternoon thunder showers. Not much change in temperature.

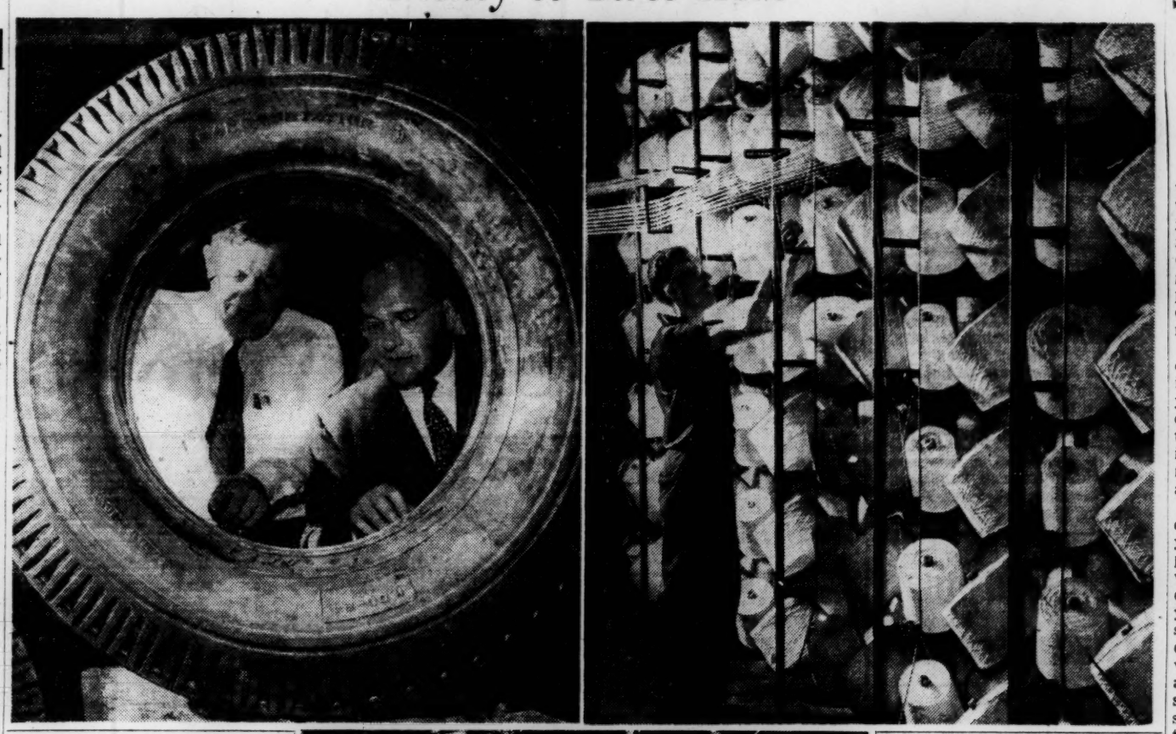
New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Partly cloudy with high humidity today, tonight and Sunday, with widely scattered afternoon thunder showers. Not much change in temperature. Considerable fog along the coast.

Eastport to Block Island—No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 6:54 p. m.; height, 9 feet
Sunday, 7:24 a. m.; height, 8.1 feet
Sunday, 7:46 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet
Monday, 8:20 a. m.; height, 8.3 feet

Plenty of Tires Here



'C' Day Plans Announced By Cape Churches

"C" Day, a day of personal consecration, will be observed in Cape Cod churches, Aug. 6, as the Cape Cod Plan emphasizing the practical power of prayer calls for increased "spiritual offensive" to match the armed offensive set off by "D" Day.

While spearpoint of this spiritual drive is composed of the Cape Cod churches and lay organizations, Walter Dwyer of West Dennis, originator of the Cape Cod Plan of Prayer, calls for the day to be observed within and without the churches of America, based on the prayer, "Father, Thy will be done through me."

Newspapers and radio stations are co-operating with this effort according to Mr. Dwyer who states that "laymen are the sparkplug of the movement with the churches as auxiliaries." Personal commitment is the aim of "C" Day. The sincere use of the seven-word prayer means "personal consecration."

Indorsement of the "C" Day effort has been received by Mr. Dwyer from Bishop Henry St. George Tucker, President of the Federal Churches of Christ, In America, and Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Frank L. Weil, President of the Jewish National Welfare Board and Walter White, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Cape Cod Plan was started in 1941 by Mr. Dwyer and a few friends when the thought of "defense" was looming high in public thought. Adoption of the seven-word prayer and its use was immediate by many of the Cape Cod church and civic organizations, spreading throughout the nation following the attack on Pearl Harbor in December of that year.

Since then the plan, which is fostered without any usual organization, and whose members pay no dues, wear no uniforms and have no formal meetings—has been used by thousands.

The plan was brought to the attention of members of the armed forces through an article in The Link, January, 1944, official organ of the Servicemen's Christian League. These were distributed to about 500,000 servicemen by the chaplains of the Army and Navy. Fighting men were urged to use the plan, and then "write the folks at home."

By a Staff Photographer

Fisk Tire Plant Operations at Chicopee, Mass.

Upper left, left to right, T. E. Clark, Plant Manager, and J. Chester Ray, Fisk Sales Manager, peer through one of the company's biggest casings. Upper right—From these spindles, which swing in endless motion, come the cotton fabrics that are spun into an integrated pattern and bound with a rubber coating for installation in tires. Lower—Synthetic rubber, in the spongy form in which it appears after the initial heating down from a solid, 75-pound block, enters the tire-making process plant on overhead, moving racks.

Tire Plant Doubles Output, Still Has 1,000 Jobs Open

Continued from Page 1

holds the production of this mechanical giant to only 6,500 tires a day, of which 80 per cent is the larger-type, truck tire.

In a two-and-one-half-hour tour of the expanded plant, the newspapermen were shown the intricate and skillful operations through which synthetic materials are molded into the finished tire. Down in the hot rooms at the base of the plant they followed the crude-looking, spongy substances begin their mechanized way through room after room, each with its individualized chemical odor, mechanical roar and temperature.

Hiring Many Women

To maintain its present schedule of production, wherein there is a manpower lag of about 20,000 tires a week below capacity, the Fisk plant was found to be hiring hundreds of female workers. In fact, 15 out of every 19 employees turning out approximately 1,900 passenger car tires every day are women. They are paid the same hourly wages as men on similar jobs.

Multiply this local condition by the number of tire plants in the United States in the same predicament and the result is indicative of the predictions by Fisk officials that "A" card motorists probably will not be able to get tires until at least next spring if the war continues. J. Chester Ray, Sales Manager of the Fisk Rubber Company, is authority for that statement.

Synthetic rubber comes into the plant under the label GRS . . . government rubber—styrene. This is the same substance that the Germans are using for their rubber which they call Buna—S. It enters the Fisk plant in 75 pound bales, and is heated down into a spongy mass for handling and molding into tires. Production of tires has been steadily increased through the introduction of new machinery and labor-saving devices that facilitate the flow of materials from one operation to another.

But despite all the Government can do to prevent, workers from leaving one war plant for another, the Fisk plant has a weekly labor turnover of 90 to 100 workers, according to personnel authorities. They say it would require a special industrial Federal Bureau of Investigation to keep track of the workers who presumably filter from one plant into another.

Cotton Fabric Not Adequate

The reporters learned that the Government tells the plant the quantity of each material to be used in each tire. Natural materials are put into the tires where strength is most needed. They learned that the tire men have found cotton will not stand up as a tire fabric, that more and more rayon and nylon is necessary to give good service in tire casings.

More rayon is coming all the time, declared T. E. Clark, Plant Manager. By the end of the war, he said, the Government would be providing all the rayon needed for production of truck tires.

As some husky man with the biceps of a Hercules raised one of the truck-tire casings on end, Mr. Clark said: "Now you see why we cannot use female labor in the production of truck tires." All female workers are allocated to the production of passenger car tires which are smaller and easier to handle. Thus, the ratio of passenger car tire production to truck tire production is about the same as the ratio of female help (20 per cent) to male help (80 per cent).

"Reconversion from war to peacetime production here will be no problem," declared Mr. Clark. "We in the tire business are fortunate in that conversion will entail little or no change in production methods. For the most part, it is chiefly a matter of altering one type of mold for another, that is, from military to civilian treads."

This was intended to indicate that the full resources of the Fisk plant with its potential of 21,000 passenger car tires a day, could be made almost immediately available for taking up the tire slack after the war.

Inquiry Awaited

At a closed meeting of the hospital committee of the Women's Auxiliary of the State Department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Boston recently, further entertainment at Army hospitals was halted until an "Army investigation is completed."

The investigation was believed to be concerning the "coddling" of Italian Service Units at Camp McKay and Camp Myles Standish. Army officers contacted at the First Service Command stated that no investigation was under way as the prisoners were being treated according to strict War Department regulations.

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14 Ballots Of Absentees Reach Boston

Fourteen Federal presidential ballots not intended for delivery to servicemen until Oct. 1 under the Federal Soldier-Voting Law already have been received by election officials at the State House, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, said today.

The Secretary said he was holding them temporarily until he found out what disposal legally could be made of them.

Indications were that all the ballots had been cast by one Marine outfit, and election officials speculated as to whether an officer had distributed the ballots this early by mistake.

In Maine, Paul A. MacDonald, Deputy Secretary of State, announced he had received five Federal ballots from Navy men in overseas service, and that he had returned the ballots immediately. He informed the men that "we cannot receive these ballots until after Oct. 1," and then only if accompanied by a signed statement that the soldiers had applied prior to Sept. 1 for State ballots but had not received them.

Under the Federal Law, the War Ballot Commission was authorized to distribute, but not before Oct. 1, the Federal ballots to members of the armed forces through proper military officials.

Mr. MacDonald said he had a telegram from a California newspaper that Federal ballots had been received in that State from soldiers.

Arabic Required for Business With the Egyptian Government

World Economic Notes

Use of the Arabic language in correspondence and official documents addressed to Egyptian Government Departments and in bookkeeping became effective March 3, 1943, according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager for the United States Department of Commerce with offices at Boston.

Non-residents are exempt, for the law is not applicable to them, said Mr. Smith, nor to business firms or institutions which do not maintain a branch office or other representation in Egypt.

Any commercial book or piece of writing subject to control of the Government or of the provincial or municipal authorities must be in Arabic, Mr. Smith explained. Infractions are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

Indian Transport

Persons in India capable of driving motor vehicles must register for service in an emergency under a recently promulgated ordinance. Unless an emergency arises, drivers in normal employment will not be affected. The register of licensed drivers shows separately those qualified to drive transport vehicles. Any person registered shall be liable, in an emergency, to be called up compulsorily to drive any vehicle within his Province, notwithstanding the fact that he may not be licensed to drive a particular type of vehicle for which emergency service is required. Provision is made for adequate compensation for drivers required to perform compulsory service, and in an emergency they may be organized into a temporary corps.

New Uruguay Housing

A community of about 1,000 low-rent dwellings has been developed by the Government of Uruguay in the outskirts of Montevideo to stimulate the interest of private capital in this type of construction. The houses are of cement with white or cream colored exterior walls and red tile roofs. They are arranged in groups in such a way as to provide maximum living room with the greatest possible conservation of space. The units average four rooms each, and each has a modern bath, and porch.

* * *

Wooden soles for shoes are becoming common in Britain, according to Harold P. Smith, Regional Manager of the United States Department of Commerce, with headquarters in Boston.

Plans are under way to produce the footwear on a mass production basis after having "experimented" with the sale in limited quantities for some time.

A thickness about the same as that of crepe rubber has been determined upon, and a partial covering of leather will be employed to lessen noise and facilitate repairing, he said.

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Succession Crops Call For Careful Attention

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Succession cropping is a practice that takes one out of the amateur class of victory gardener. It is the planting of one crop immediately after harvesting another on the same land in the same growing season, and demands planning, and a working knowledge of the growing habits and needs of the different vegetables.

If you put in beets or carrots or perhaps cabbage plants earlier in the summer when you pulled up your peas you are already a succession cropper. Now is the time to plant some of the quick growing vegetables for fall use as you finish rows of beans, early corn, and early beets or spinach.

If you don't know the average date of heavy autumn frost for your locality, consult a U. S. Department of Agriculture map which you will find in garden encyclopedias and folders, or ask your local agricultural extension station. The location of your garden within your region, that is, whether high or in bottom land or air pocket, should also be considered. The seeds you plant should have the number of days to harvest indicated on the packet or in the seed catalogue. This is different for different varieties.

At this time you can sow bush beans, corn salad, endive, spinach, lettuce, radishes, cress, kale, beets, Chinese cabbage, carrots, chard, kohlrabi, and rutabaga. If you can get them you can also set out cabbage plants. Early dwarf peas can be planted, too, for a fall crop.

Not so Familiar

Some of these are vegetables not so familiar to the victory gardener but their acquaintance widens the garden horizon, and using them for succession cropping appreciably lengthens the garden season.

The recent showers were a real help, but around Boston, during the past two or three weeks, we have had far too little rain for most of the vegetables coming into harvest right now, and faithful watering has been an essential gardening job. Tomatoes and cucumbers must have a great deal, as of course must any of the other juicy crops like melons and summer squash. Contrary to most people's notion, corn also wants plenty of water. Warm sunny days are "good corn weather" but it will be spindly with ears underdeveloped if it is not soaked through dry weather at least once a week.

Some mid-season feeding may be helpful, also. Cucumbers, for example, should be fed every six weeks throughout the growing season—a heaping teaspoonful of plant food to every square foot. Some gardeners give their rows of other things a side dressing of plant food two or three times during the summer. It should be out beyond the roots if it is commercial fertilizer, to avoid danger of burning. Water it in to make it available to the plants. Or, if you are mulching with compost, you might work in a little dried cow manure under it, watering it in before mulching. And this brings up the point that mulching should be done after the soil is watered, in order to keep it damp.

Hasten to Correct

If we gave the impression in last week's column that you should pick your tomatoes green in order to ripen them in the window, which is the impression one reader received, we hasten to correct it. Tomatoes in the home garden should be allowed to stay on the vine as long as possible, of course, in order to grow mellow and sunny in flavor. Most gardeners do find, however, that if they pick them just before the final stage, they are just as sweet, and at the same time they have not yet tempted the birds to take a peck at them, nor have they had a chance to crack. They should be red all over, and yet still firm. That perfect minute of harvesting is a matter of experience. They should not need more than a few hours in a sunny window after picking. When you prepare them for the table their skins should be ripe enough to peel off without dipping into boiling water, but their flesh should not fall apart as you peel or cut them. At the end of the season, just before frost, the harvesting is different, and this will be taken up in a late-summer column.

This same friendly reader also said he harvested the large leaves of Swiss chard. We gave you the advice of the agricultural extension stations, which was to harvest the medium-sized leaves and put the biggest ones on the compost pile because they were likely to be bitter and tough. Our correspondent says his at 30 inches are still tender and not in the least bitter. His variety is Lucullus, from Burpee's. We should add that in our own home garden we eat the large leaves also, and always have. Furthermore, we like the large leaves of lettuce which many persons throw away. They have more flavor than little ones, we think. The moral of all this is: Don't follow the advice of this column if experience or personal taste proves that another way is better in your case. Tastes vary, as do plant varieties and even the same plants in different seasons. Bring two gardeners together and what do they always do? Compare experiences like a couple of explorers. Every gardener is in a sense a pioneer. Come to think of it, isn't that half the fun of this gardening business?

ODT Commends Bay State For Speeding War Goods

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The State of Massachusetts was commended yesterday by the Office of Defense Transportation for taking action to speed deliveries of essential war materials over its highways.

Restrictions on use of trucks leased temporarily by operating companies to handle increased traffic during the emergency were suspended by an executive order from Governor Saltonstall, ODT said.

Goodwin Photo Wins

A news photograph of Frank A. Goodwin, retiring Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, taken by John Sheahan, member of the Press Photographers Association of Boston, who won top honors and a $20 award for the news cameraman at a photographic contest held last night in the Hotel Statler, Boston.

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Wickard Bans Discussion Of Foreign Trade

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP) — In an outgrowth of the Argentine affair, Agriculture Department employees have been instructed to provide no information or comment to the press, the trade, or to "other nongovernmental officials" on negotiations of this country with foreign governments except when specifically authorized.

This instruction was given in a departmental memorandum signed by Secretary Claude R. Wickard and War Food Administrator Marvin Jones.

The memorandum said that "injudicious comments" attributed to an Agriculture Department official with regard to recent negotiations for the importation of Argentine corn to help meet a grain shortage in this country had had embarrassing repercussions in the South American country.

The instruction, if rigidly adhered to, would affect sources of information on a broad field of Agriculture Department and War Food Administration activities. Included, for example, would be Lend-Lease food negotiations, discussions with Cuba with regard to purchase of sugar, negotiations with Canada with regard to importation of grains to supplement this country's feed supplies, and discussions and negotiations with other countries with regard to postwar commodity agreements.

Last spring, when suggestions first were made that this country import corn from Argentina, Agriculture Department officials were quoted as saying that the State Department objected because of Argentina's attitude toward the war. These statements were printed in Argentine papers and were interpreted there, it was said, as an economic sanction against that country.

Several weeks later, the Agriculture Department announced that arrangements had been made to import 6,000,000 bushels of Argentine corn during July and undetermined amounts in later months, until this country's new crop became available in November.

Officials were reluctant to discuss the matter, but it was learned that very little of the scheduled July imports have been received. Some agriculture officials, explaining that the domestic grain situation had improved in recent weeks, expressed the opinion that far fewer than 6,000,000 bushels would be brought in.

Truck-Bus Tire Lack Announced by ODT

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP) — J. Monroe Johnson, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, said July 27 that a serious curtailment of essential transportation is in prospect as a result of a critical shortage of heavy-duty truck and bus tires.

The number of such tires available for rationing in the present quarter, he said, "is grossly inadequate to meet even the basic minimum requirements of essential rubber-borne transport services."

Mr. Johnson's statement followed rejection by the War Production Board of ODT's appeal for an increase in the current quarter heavy-truck tire quota. In denying the appeal, WPB said the military's increased demand for heavy tires "must be met at all costs." As a result of the decision, the August quota of heavy tires for rationing has been set at 60,000 casings, compared with 135,000 this month.

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A Cartoon in the News

Thomas, Detroit News

'A Jap Victory'

White-Collar Help Increased Despite War-Work 'Glamour'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—White-collar workers have increased by approximately 1,750,000 since 1940, despite the transfer of "glamour" during wartime from "Tillie, the typist," to "Rosie, the riveter," according to A. A. Liveright, Assistant to the Executive Director of War Manpower Commission.

The program of retraining and re-absorption of millions of clerical workers into peacetime jobs largely by private business was discussed by Mr. Liveright at a conference celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the business education department of New York Universary on Wednesday and Thursday.

While many a "Rosie" has gone into a war factory because of patriotic pressure, Mr. Liveright said, the white-collar job still has a prestige, judging from the number of high school students going into this field. The enormous growth in government employment and in the need for clerical workers at war plants is responsible for the present high rate of employment in this line, he said.

"With a large proportion of male workers in the armed services, white-collar work is more than ever a woman's field," he added. "Many clerical workers went fresh from high school into government jobs without adequate training or supervision, although this was through no fault of their own. To transfer them after the war to a free competitive world will present a challenging problem to educators."

Mr. Liveright estimated that about 5,000,000 business, professional, and clerical workers will want to go into private business jobs and that a great amount of careful counseling will be necessary. Among the complications to be dealt with, he mentioned the forthcoming mechanization of offices and the need for ironing out problems of racial discrimination.

Approximately 3,000,000 returning servicemen will want to enter business, according to figures quoted by Benjamin H. Gordon, Commercial Agent, Regional Office of the United States Department of Commerce.

"Our economic security in postwar era depends upon our ability to maintain the highest level of employment," he said.

If the national output is not increased from what it was in 1940, or from $97,000,000,000 when there were 9,000,000 unemployed, there will be 19,000,000 unemployed, he declared.

New York Survey Discloses Vets' Desire for Prewar Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—With an answer to the problem of jobs for war veterans uppermost in the thoughts of millions of Americans, the Appointments Office of Columbia University has just made a survey of Columbia graduates which discloses that a large proportion of them now in the armed forces want to return to their prewar vocations.

Questionnaires were sent to about 5,000 graduates and one-time students, and of the 1,800 who replied, one third said definitely they wanted their old jobs back.

About 16 per cent of the men answering the questionnaires expect to return to college for further study, four fifths of these undergraduates aiming to continue work for their bachelor's degrees.

"Although, comparatively, the number of men who wish to change their field of work is small, individual instances are interesting as a probable reflection of the influence of service experiences," Miss Mary A. Wegener, Acting Secretary of Appointments, commenting on the results of the questionnaires, said.

"Eighteen men with service assignments somewhere in the field of aviation want to remain in this field. This represents changes from law in the case of five men, from advertising of four men, from business of four men, from insurance of three men, and from teaching of two men."

Army specialized training course work was reflected in many replies. One sociology major said he wanted to take up postwar relief research in order to use the Japanese language he learned in the Army, while an economics major wants a Far East trade position with opportunity to use his study of the Japanese area and language.

A strong interest in personnel work also was disclosed in the survey, while several men, now trained pilots, expect to enter the field of commercial aviation.

A survey of job opportunities in business, industry, and the professions is being carried on by the Columbia appointments office in order to build a potential supply of employment opportunities for veterans and for alumni now serving in civilian war jobs.

New Process Makes Wool Shrink-Proof

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—An improved process of shrink-proofing wool, which also increases resistance to wear, has been developed by research workers in the United Kingdom, the United States Department of Commerce learned recently.

Rubbing the ratchet-like surface of the wool fibers in washing causes them to travel in the direction of the root. It was found that shrinking and felting could be avoided by causing simple molecules to form synthetic resins inside the fibers.

Katherine F. Gerould

PRINCETON, N. J., July 29 (AP) —Mrs. Katherine Fullerton Gerould, who passed on at her home here yesterday, was an author, essayist, and short-story writer.

A graduate of Radcliffe College, she was a Reader in English at Bryn Mawr College until her marriage in 1910 to Prof. Gordon Hall Gerould, Chairman of the English Department at Princeton University.

She was a native of Brockton, Mass.

Mrs. Gerould is the author of Vain Obligations, The Great Tradition, Lost Valley, Valiant Dust, and Conquistador, and was a prolific contributor of stories, essays and verse to magazines.

U.S. Bar Unit Offers World Court Plans

Continued from Page 1

its highest peak of activity, hands down a total of 11 judgments, orders, and advisory opinions in a year is not organized in such a manner as to provide a continuous administration of justice in the thousands of cases which arise every year involving alleged violations of international law and treaties."

Delays Cited

The report stressed that "courts adapted for the hearing and decision of all cases arising under international law or treaties must be always available unless the courts provided are organized in such a manner as to permit them to dispose promptly of the cases coming before them. If justice delayed is justice denied, there is at the present time no assurance whatever of the availability of justice to those prejudiced by violations of international law. There is, moreover, room for doubt that even tardy justice is provided by the tribunals organized in the manner currently used."

"The so-called Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague in 1899 is not actually a court, but rather a panel of jurists from which judges may be selected under special agreements." Temporary tribunals consisting of judges chosen from the panel of the Arbitration Court have decided 21 cases, it was recalled.

The bulk of international-law cases now are decided by temporary tribunals established under special agreements between nations, the report said.

Quality of Decisions

"The quality of their decisions, from the point of view of international justice, varies with the competence of their members, many of whom have had no previous experience in international adjudications. Their jurisdiction is limited to the cases specified in the agreements. Since 1920, approximately 50,000 cases have been decided by such tribunals."

The World Court has been considered not adapated to determination of more than .1 per cent of the justiciable cases arising since its establishment, it was recalled.

"It has been deemed to be as impracticable to take all international cases to the World Court as it would be to take all Federal cases to the Supreme Court of the United States. . . .

"It is only in rare instances that those prejudiced by violations of international law by governments obtain prompt settlement of their claims or even obtain prompt hearings of their complaints."

International Circuit Courts would parallel the development of the United States Federal Court system, as well as the national court systems of other nations, by providing for a Circuit Court in each nation to which judges of the World Court would proceed for annual and special terms.

"Simple" System

The new system, "simple" in character, would "provide an orderly and effective means for the reasoned settlement of international controversies,' the report insisted.

The circuit courts "should have obligatory jurisdiction over claims of government on behalf of their nationals and could be given jurisdiction, by agreement of the parties, in other cases that might not be deemed of sufficient importance to require direct resort to the World Court.

"Fertile sources of international conflict are alleged injustices to citizens abroad due to the failure of governments to protect their life and property pursuant to international law.

"These cases often raise serious international controversies which could be avoided and settled promptly on the merits," it was added. "Such courts would command the confidence of those who trade, travel, and invest in foreign countries and would thus do much to protect and extend international commerce."

Geographic Assignments

It was proposed that judges of the World Court should be assigned to international circuits of two to five nations. The circuits would be determined with "regard for geographic proximity, similarity of legal institutions, the number of cases requiring adjudication, and the legal background as well as the complete independence from regional or other political influences of the judges to be assigned."

Enough World Court judges and commissioners would be obtained to "assure the dispatch of the business of the Circuit Courts."

Judges and commissioners would be nominated by the highest tribunals of each nation and be elected by the Judicial Conference, whose voting power would be adjusted to responsibility of nations for maintaining peace.

Between terms, the resident commissioners would sit for court business short of motions to dismiss.

Obligatory jurisdiction for the Circuit Courts would include: all alleged violations of law or treaties asserted by any government on behalf of its nations against the government of the nation in which the Circuit Court sits; and all international controversies when such jurisdiction is agreed to by the parties concerned. Certain cases could appeal to the World Court.

International Law

The law for the Circuit Court would be international conventions recognized by the contesting nations, international custom, principles of law "recognized by civilized nations," and "judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations."

Supplementary rules would be drawn up by the World Court and Circuit Courts when necessary.

English would be the official language unless a party requested another language.

An Administrative Officer under the World Court would assign judges and report annually to the Judicial Conference.

The Conference would meet annually, elect judges and commissioners, and provide for the entire organization, including the budget.

Further, the Conference "should sponsor and finance an unofficial international restatement of international law by scholars, practitioners and judges."

The Bar Committee functioned under a resolution of the House of Delegates of March 30, 1943, and had on its membership, in addition to the Chairman, Willard B. Cowles, Edwin D. Dickinson, Amos J. Peaslee, and Edgar Turlington.

World-Court Resolution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—Following is the resolution on a postwar international judicial organization which a committee of the American Bar Association has asked the Bar's House of delegates to adopt:

Whereas, the effective administration of international justice is an indispensable element in the maintenance of peace; and

Whereas, there have not been readily accessible permanent international courts for the adjudication of all justiciable disputes among nations; and

Whereas, the history of the development of judicial tribunals in various nations demonstrates the advantage of circuit courts and the service by members of the highest tribunals on circuit courts:

Now therefore be it resolved:

I. That the Permanent Court of International Justice, organized in 1922 at The Hague and known as the World Court, should be continued as the highest tribunal of an accessible system of interrelated permanent international courts with obligatory jurisdictions.

II. That a permanent International Circuit Court should be established in the capital of each member nation of the International Judicial System, with jurisdiction over cases against the government in whose capital such Court sits. Each Circuit Court should consist of one member of the World Court on Circuit and one or more International Commissioners assigned to sit with the Court in an advisory capacity.

III. That an International Judicial Conference composed of jurists should be called at the earliest practicable moment with a view to concluding an "International Judiciary Agreement" based on the Statute of the World Court, with such amendments as may be necessary to give effect to the foregoing resolutions, and to provide for the prompt organization and maintenance of the "International Judicial System."

Bishop Oxnam Hits Platforms Of Both Parties

CHICAGO, July 29 (AP)—Bishop G. Bramley Oxnam of New York termed both the Democratic and Republican Party platforms "cowardly because they do not lead the people to better things."

Addressing 200 bishops, ministers, and laymen of the Methodist Committee on the Crusade for Christ, Bishop Oxnam did not elaborate further on his charge, except to say that the church was providing leadership with a purpose, but "the political parties have failed to do so."

The Crusade Committee met to co-ordinate plans for the raising of $25,000,000 from next Dec. 1 to March 4, 1945, to be used for postwar relief and reconstruction.

Bishop J. Ralph Magee of Chicago was named Director of the Committee, and the Rev. J. Manning Potts, Roanoke, Va., Associate Director. Headquarters will be in Chicago.

Chairmen of Committee activities included Bishop Paul B. Kern, Nashville, Tenn.; Bishop Oxnam, Bishop William C. Martin, Topeka, Kan., and Dr. Potts.

Officers elected by the Board of Temperance were Bishop Wilbur E. Hammaker, Denver, Colo., President; Bishop Charles W. Flint, Washington, and Bishop J. Lloyd Decell, Jackson, Miss., Vice-Presidents; the Rev. Harry W. Burgan, Washington, Recording Secretary; W. W. Marlow, Washington, Treasurer, and Ernest H. Cherrington, Washington, Executive Secretary.

Neville Succeeds White In Army Paper Post

ROME, July 29 (AP)—The name of Capt. Robert Neville, New York newspaperman and foreign correspondent, appeared at the masthead of the Mediterranean editions of the Stars and Stripes today as the new publications officer succeeding Col. Egbert White who was removed a fortnight ago.

Simultaneously staff members in Rome were informed the paper had been transferred from the auspices of the Services of Supply to the Public Relations Office of the Army.

But both Captain Neville and Colonel White have plugged for more freedom to report controversial issues on the home front, including details of the political campaign, and for keeping the paper as "G. I." as possible in the presentation of the news and views of soldiers.

Liquor Industry Seeks To Bar Option Voting

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—Admittedly apprehensive over the spread of dry territory in the United States through local option, the American liquor industry is beginning a campaign to force the outlawing of such dry-wet voting "for the duration."

This fact is made clear in the latest issue of the Allied News Letter, the publicity sheet for the Allied Liquor Industries, Inc., which refers to recent dry victories as a "serious threat."

According to the News Letter, this threat is particularly strong in Texas where, to use the industry's own words, the liquor industry "is facing a fight almost for its existence." The News Letter points out that McClellan County, Texas, which includes the sizable city of Waco, has voted to "prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages" and that several other populous counties in the same State are holding local options on Aug. 5.

Situation in Arkansas

Viewing the situation in the neighboring State of Arkansas, the News Letter announces that "a number of elections are scheduled to be held later in the year" there. The fact that one county and several minor districts recently have gone dry, thereby adding to the already considerable portion of the State that has outlawed alcohol, apparently has given the Allied Liquor Industries cause for alarm.

The Liquor Industries' attitude toward this local-option voting and the fact that it hopes to have it prohibited until after the war, is shown in an article summarizing various newspaper editorials praising the Louisiana Legislature which recently deferred local liquor elections for the duration.

In discussing the Louisiana action, the News Letter declared that the drys looked upon it as a "stunning surprise to the friends of prohibition."

The News Letter also prints, with obvious approval, the report that "the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce and the Mountain Creek Post of the American Legion, both in Dallas County, Texas, have issued resolutions opposing the calling of any local-option elections at this time, while so many Texas citizens are away in the armed forces."

Considered Excuse

In view of the fact, however, that the liquor industry always has opposed local option even when the armed forces were not taking large numbers of young men, temperance advocates look upon the industry's present solicitude for the rights of absent voters as an expedient excuse rather than as evidence of attachment to democratic principles.

The liquor industry also appears to believe that its interests may be threatened from another quarter—from the fact that women now constitute a majority of voters in the United States. Recognizing that women always have been leaders in the movement to outlaw alcoholic beverages, the industry has formed what it obviously hopes will be a countermeasure in the Women's Division of the Allied Liquor Industries. In fact, it even quotes from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union's publication to the effect that "the emphasis that the liquor trade is putting on the strategic position of American women this year and on the political power that is in their hands, should be of sufficient significance to make W. C. T. U. women realize their responsibilities."

The News Letter then points out that, according to estimates of the Bureau of the Census, women voters now outnumber men by 579,137, the first time in history that such a condition has existed in the United States.

County Statistics

Late figures on the number of dry counties in some states show clearly why the liquor industry is so alarmed over local-option elections. Of the 254 counties in Texas, 136 counties prohibit the sale of spirits and beer. Of Alabama's 67 counties, 50 are dry. In Arkansas, 23 of the State's 75 counties prohibit alcoholic spirits and 10 prohibit beer. In Georgia, 122 out of 159 counties are dry; in Kentucky the figure is 78 out of 120, while in Louisiana it is 17 out of 64.

Exactly three fourths of North Carolina's 100 counties prohibit liquor, while Tennessee is almost completely dry with 87 out of 95 counties having voted for prohibition.

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THE NAVY SCORES
a "Shut-Out"
187 PLANES DOWNED BY NAVY FIGHTER UNIT
Squadron Got 177 in 2 Weeks in Marianas—67 in a Day
WITH UNITED STATES CARRIER TASK FORCE, Somewhere in the Pacific (AP)—This fighter squadron has given the rest of the Navy airmen in the Pacific something to shoot at—a record of 187 Japanese planes wiped out. They got sixty-seven in one day for another record. The squadron
LOSSES
JAPS 187
HELLCATS 0
Congratulations—Navy Pilots!
Grumman
AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING CORPORATION
Bethpage, Long Island, New York

OPA Warns 60 P. C. Cut In Heavy Tires Expected

While three of the largest motor bus lines operating in Eastern Massachusetts reported today that they had not been forced as yet to cancel or curtail any bus trips through lack of tires, the Office of Price Administration warned that they face a 60 per cent slash in their allotments of large-size tires for the month of August.

Only 1,270 of the large-size tires will be available for rationing in Massachusetts next month, the OPA stated, adding that in July the quota had been 2,860. Reasons for the cut given by the OPA were: Increased demands by the military; increased demands for large-size airplane tires; and a shortage of manpower skilled in the manufacture of large-size, heavy-duty tires.

12-Man Emergency Board

The OPA also announced that steps have been completed for the establishment of a 12-man Emergency Truck Tire Board to handle the allocation of the State's quota during the present critical period. This Emergency Board will begin functioning on Aug. 2, and will meet daily in Boston. Local rationing boards will continue to receive applications for the large-size tires, and will forward these to the Emergency Board for approval.

OPA officials said today that Massachusetts trucking concerns and bus companies, chiefly affected by the cut, would have to conserve their tires by recapping and retreading, or the vehicles would be forced off the road.

Boston Elevated officials stated that, while they had been obliged to get along "from hand to mouth" on tire purchases, so far no bus schedules had been dropped or curtailed because of tire shortages. "The Government knows the number of busses we have, and it knows what we need and what we have to get along with. We haven't had to lay up any busses yet. But, what import this spells, we don't know."

The Boston & Maine Transportation Company reported that, to date, they had not had to cancel any bus trips because of a lack of tires. "But," officials stated, "we will have to have ample replacements if we are to keep up our present service."

Getting Along—at Moment

Officials of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company stated that, "just at the moment, we are getting along. But, naturally, if the tire supply is going to be cut down next month, and we won't be able to get our normal quota, then it would be a very critical situation.

"Of course, we have a few tires on hand to take care of our immediate needs, but if the situation gets tighter, it may be necessary to curtail bus trips.

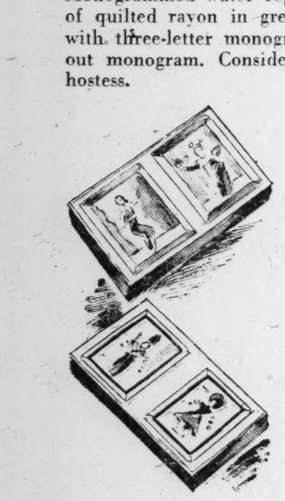
"We have known about this for a long time, and that the Army has been taking more and more heavy-duty tires, and that undoubtedly it will be tougher than it has been for the past few months. The armed forces are using a tremendous number of tires, and the wear and tear over poor roads and shell holes is terrific.

"So far, however, we haven't had to cut out any busses because of tires, although some have been dropped because of a lack of repair parts."

Set a pretty bridge table

When you have your friends in for bridge make sure that your bridge table cover is attractive and that your cards are fresh and clean.

Monogrammed water repellent bridge table cover of quilted rayon in green, wine and blue. $2.29 with three-letter monogram in beige. $1.79 without monogram. Consider one for your vacation hostess.



Duration plastic coated playing cards that wash and are steady enough to take plenty of exciting rubbers. Choose from several attractive designs. 2 packs for $1.50.

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Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOA, 5.98 meg., 50.13 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Gilbert and Sullivan played by the BBC Theater Orchestra. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Venezuelan Folk-Lore Music. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—American Eagle in Britain. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—The Old Town Hall. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Sunday, July 30

Melbourne — 8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKF, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Framley Parsonage by Anthony Trollope. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—Military Band TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—North American Guest Night. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Topical Talk. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—Opera. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—BBC Orchestra. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m. — Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Lawrence Welk's Orchestra.
4:45 p. m.—"The Waltz Lives On."
5:00 p. m.—Week End Review.
5:30 p. m.—Music Salon.
5:45 p. m.—Don Cossack's Chorus.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
7:00 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR and WMTW

2:00 p. m. to 4:30—Same as WNAC.
4:30 p. m.—Garwood Yan's Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 9—Same as WNAC.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

Sunday's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

2:00 p. m.—Melodic Favorites.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Sunday Song Service.
3:30 p. m.—Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—News; Weather; Curtain Calls.
5:00 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR and WMTW

1:30 p. m. to 4:00 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
4:30 p. m. to 9—Same as WNAC.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, July 30

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc): Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program
For Sunday, July 30

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Publishers' Plan Brings In More Paper

Waste paper salvaging drives are showing better results under the impetus of a campaign of community organization engineered by a special group of 222 publishers' representatives, industrial salesmen, and War Production Board workers serving as "shock troops" in 1,400 New England towns and cities.

In announcing this new mobilization of field workers, Walker Mason, Chief Deputy Regional Director of the War Production Board, today disclosed that many of the wrinkles and obstacles in the salvaging system are being ironed out to place the salvage drive on "a basis of top efficiency."

Besides assisting salvage committees directly, the publishers' representatives are organizing collection drives, promoting greater co-operation by industrial plants, stores, and business offices, and encouraging householders to save their paper surpluses. Reports received from the 100 representatives of publishers in the drive showed that at least 10 communities that normally conduct waste-paper collections every two months are planning special drives throughout the month of August, in addition to their regular collections.

Special drives are also being organized in Providence and Pawtucket, R. I., by State Chairman Jay Embich of the Publishers' Committee, Metz Hayes, serving as Chairman of the New England committee, explained that because of the vast amount of detailed work involved in organization, the improved results of the general campaign are only beginning to be felt.

Rowell Sees Dewey Stand As Clear-Cut

Declaring that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey will take a position on every issue of importance George B. Rowell, Chairman of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee, said today that the G. O. P. presidential candidate will not be hurried into taking a position before he has time to consider each issue carefully.

"He will not do it now so that 300,000 paid propagandists on the Government pay roll can distort the picture," Mr. Rowell said.

The Bay State Republican Chairman said he was confident that not even a multiplicity of Federal jobs and job holders would be successful in defeating Dewey and Bricker.

"No group in power, even by creating jobs, has ever been able to buy the Government of the United States," he said. "I do not believe that in all of its history the Republican Party has had a greater opportunity to write the history of this country than now."

Mr. Rowell expressed confidence in the men who are handling the Republican national campaign this year. "You can rest assured this campaign is not going to be one of mistakes of amateurs."

Referring to recent contacts with persons outside of Massachusetts, Chairman Rowell said, "I wish all of you could talk with some of the people from the Middle West and the Far West. There exists a wave of unrest throughout those sections. The only way we could lose would be to have Republicans fail to support our own candidates. I am certain this cannot happen.

"There is deep-seated dissatisfaction in this nation today as to what is going on on the home front," he continued. "Has this nation reached the point where only one man can administer its affairs? The theory of an 'indispensable man' is the greatest laugh handed the American people in a century."

Discussing the Republican nominees for State office, Mr. Rowell said, "No man ever had better training for Governor than Horace Cahill. We certainly would be an ungrateful group if we did not put in every ounce of energy to promote Horace Cahill to Governor. Also, we must promote Leverett Saltonstall to the United States Senate. And we have a splendid newcomer in that top trio in Bob Bradford, who will make an excellent Lieutenant Governor."

Contract to Build House Takes a Moving Turn

FREEPORT, Maine, July 29 (AP)—Contractor Isaac Skillin contracted to build a house in Brunswick. Then, doing some close figuring, he decided it would be cheaper—and he wouldn't have to be concerned about gasoline for transporting his crew and supplies between the two towns—to build the house on a lot behind his store here.

He'll deliver it upon completion. The towns are about 10 miles apart.

Peabody Man Elected

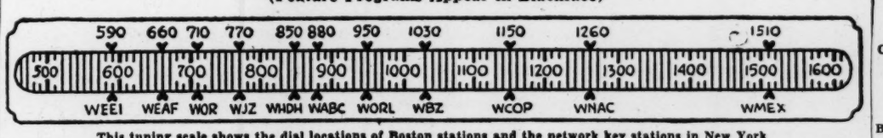
PUTNAM, Conn., July 29 (AP)—Seavey D. Morse, of Peabody, Mass., yesterday was named principal of Woodstock Academy here, succeeding William A. Simpson, who resigned. Mr. Morse formerly taught at Belchertown, Mass., and served as Principal of Brookfield, Mass., High School.

Third Escapee Recaptured

SHELBURNE FALLS, Mass., July 29 (AP)—The last of three prisoners who escaped from the State Prison at Windsor, Vt., Monday was captured by police last night.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00 Theater of Today;	Saipan Invasion: record	News: Marvin Behrens.	Francis Cronin: console	Musical program
12:15 John Archer	Jean Evans, songs	Consumer Time	News service	Musical program; News
12:30 Stars Over Holly-	Farm and Home Makers	Everything for the Girls	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music.
12:45 w'd; Alan Hale.	Farm and Home Makers	Bergen and McCarthy	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music.
1:00 Grand Central Sta-	Choir Loft	"Here's to Youth": dr.	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15 tion: dr.; News.	Something for the Girls	"Kids See It Through".	Lee Castle's Orch.	"Kiek Conga"
1:30 Country Journal	"Hollywood Hi-Lites"	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
1:45 Country Journal	Fishermen's program	'Luncheon With Salvy'	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
2:00 'Of Men & Books';	Old Ballads	Musicana: Variety show	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Dance Lineup
2:15 Natural science	American Red Cross	Musicana: Variety show	burgh Pirates baseball	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30 News service	Radio Pals	Weekend Function	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Sports program
2:45 Across Caribbean	Newscast	Weekend Function	burgh Pirates baseball	Music; News; Sports
3:00 Victory F. O. B.;	News; "21 Stars"; Army	Weekend Function	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Sports program
3:15 speaker; music	show; music; dr.; gsts	Weekend Function	burgh Pirates baseball	News service
3:30 Visiting Hour: Maj.	"ABC's of OPA"	"Music on Display"	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Andre Baruch, mc	Civil Service Program	"Music on Display"	burgh Pirates baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Boot Camp Parade;	Saturday Review, with	Adventures in Research	Adrian Rollini's Trio.	Johnny Long's Orch.
4:15 Music Show; News	Horace Heidt's Orch.	'Blues in the Afternoon'	Sports comments	Frankie Master's Orch.
4:30 Sports comments.	Saturday Review, with	Rhythm Workshop	Musical Roundup	Ray Noble's Orch.
4:45 London Report	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Rhythm Workshop	Musical Roundup	Teddy Powell's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Headline News; Joseph	"Your America": Lee	Navy Bulletin Board:	Andrew Sisters, songs.
5:15 Ev'yn Howe: Music	Stopak's Orchestra	Kepp, cond.; guests	Glen Gray's Orch.	E. Hawkin's Orch.
5:30 'Mother & Dad'; dr	Joseph Stopak's Orch.	"Story to Order"	Jimmy Palmer's Orch.	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:45 'Mother & Dad'; dr	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Jimmy Palmer's Orch.	News service
6:00 Page One: News	Dinner concert	News: Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 People's Platform	Newscast	Symphony of Melody	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30 Germany & Peace	Jerry Sears Presents	Sports Roundup	A Templeton; M Gould	March to Victory
6:45 World Today News	Leon Henderson	'Something for Girls'	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "It's Maritime"	Baseball scores: Music	"They Call Me Joe"; dr.	"American Eagle in	Harry James' Orch.
7:15 "It's Maritime"	Leland Stowe, comment	Norwegian Contribution	Britain"; interviews	News service
7:30 "Industrial Rela-	Jesus M. Sanroma; Per-	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	"Confidentially Yours".	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45 tions Ro'ndtable"	ry Como; C. Williams	"Ellery Queen" drama	Lud McIntyre's Orch.	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:00 Kenny Baker Show:	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose': com.	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15 gst: Sophie Tucker	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose': com.	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30 "Inner Sanctum";	Boston Symphony Or.;	Author's Playhouse: dr.	'The Cisco Kid': drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Mystery dr.: News	Dr. Koussevitzky, con.	'A Miracle in the Rain'	'The Cisco Kid': drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00 'Your Hit Parade':	Mozart Festival; Doro-	National Barn Dance:	Tchaikovsky's Story:	Classical Album: Proko-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	thy Maynor, soloist	Variety; Joe Kelly, mc	music-drama: B Foote;	fieff: Lieutenant Kige
9:30 Or.: soloists	Eddie Howard's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Ruth Slater: Virginia	Suite
9:45 'Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Quiz	comedy: songs; orch.	Haskins; H. Weber Or.	Classical Album
10:00 Serenade"; music.	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry	R. A. Gunnison, news	News service
10:15 Correction, Please:	"Musical Autographs"	Wood, mc; Geo. Jessel	Shady Valley Barn	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
10:30 Jay C. Flippen, mc	Army Service Forces	Grand Old Opry"; Hill-	Dance; Var. musical;	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
10:45 Beardsley Kuml	Present; drama; talks.	billy show W Ford, mc	George Wood, m. c.	Will Bradley's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam".	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Off the Record	Frank DeVol's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orch.
11:30 Dean Hudson's Or.	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings".	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 Dean Hudson's Or.	Concert in Miniature	"I Sustain the Wings"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00 News; "Melodies"	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15 Religious program	Newscast	News service; Weather.	of the Air: speakers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Evangelical Hour; Speak-	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45 Circle: Songs	"The Breakfast Table"	er; quartet; soloist	News service	News; Farm & Home
9:00 News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15 E. Power Biggs, or-	Judea Hour	Church School of Air	Religious program	Sunday Morning Serv-
9:30 gan recital	Judea Hour	NBC String Quartet	Religious program	ices
9:45 News service	Judea Hour	NBC String Quartet	Religious program	Morning Melodies
10:00 Church of the Air.	Israel's Music & Drama	"Bible Highlights"	Radio Bible Class	Morning Melodies
10:15 Church of the Air.	Israel's Music & Drama	"Bible Highlights"	Radio Bible Class	Music in the Modern
10:30 Wings Over Jordan:	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Weather: Symphonietta	Manner: recordings
10:45 Hymns: spirituals	Services: speaker	Words and Music	"Symphonietta"	Service of The Mother
11:00 News: Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	Church, The First
11:15 Choir: Dan O'Neil	Services: speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul	Church of Christ,
11:30 Invitation to Learn	Park Street Church	Labor Speaks	Service from Cathedral	Scientist, in Boston,
11:45 ing; guest spkrs.	Services: speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Church of St. Paul	Massachusetts
12:00 News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Music	Reviewing Stand: 'Unity	News service
12:15 T. M'Donald, news	Newscast	Saipan Invasion Report	for Central Europe'	Dick Todd, songs
12:30 Transatlantic Call:	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Drama and Music
12:45 Lancashire, Eng.	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conduct.	Religious program	Drama and Music
1:00 Beacon St. Window	Old Village Choir	News service	News service	New Balbo Playhouse
1:15 Musical program	'Magic Carpet of Music'	'Salute to Switzerland'	Herb Lewis, songs	Italian Melodies
1:30 C. M. Eichelberger	Cavalcade of Song	U. Chicago Roundtable:	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45 Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	Japan & Postwar Plans	burgh Pirates baseball	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00 Dangerously Yours:	Cavalcade of Song	"Sunday Spotlight"	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Three-Quarter Time
2:15 "Francois Villon"	Cavalcade of Song	Something for the Girls	burgh Pirates baseball	Three-Quarter Time
2:30 World News Today	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Lee Sweiland, baritone;	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 World News; Songs	Sammy Kaye's Or; News	orchestra; chorus; talk	burgh Pirates baseball	gram; talk; music
3:00 N Y Philharmonic:	Music in Review	World News; Upton	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:15 Dimitri Mitropou-	Music; Leland Stowe	Close; Roy Shield's Or	burgh Pirates baseball	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:30 los, cond.; Rach-	Message of Israel	'The Army Hour': pick-	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Religious program
3:45 maninoff's "Isle	Message of Israel	ups from Training Cen-	burgh Pirates baseball	Religious program
4:00 of the Dead";	Musical Poll of Hits	ters throughout the	Lutheran Hour	Treasury Varieties
4:15 Symphony No. 2	Musical Poll of Hits	world; speakers	Lutheran Hour	Treasury Varieties
4:30 Eleanor Steber;	Mack Harrell; Marie	'Loyalty Week': Mayor	"Thanks to America";	Gilbert and Sullivan
4:45 Percy Faith, con.	Wilkins; W. Pelletier	Tobin, other speakers	Jean Merrill, Orch.	operas: recordings
5:00 Family Hour: Ei-	Mary Small Revue:	NBC Symphony Orch.;	"Green Valley, U.S.A.";	Gilbert and Sullivan
5:15 leen Farrell; Reed	guest, Martha Scott	Dr. Frank Black, cond;	Glenda Farrell, guest	operas: recordings
5:30 Kennedy; or.; dr.	"Hot Copy"; drama	Leo Smit, piano soloist	"Adventures of Bull-	Sunday Dance Session.
5:45 William Shirer	"Hot Copy"; drama	Arthur Bliss' Concerto	dog Drummond"; dr.	Sunday Dance Session.
6:00 B Goodwin: "Sound	Paul Whiteman Show:	Religious program	Band Parade	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15 of Her Voice"	Evelyn Knight; Bob	Religious program	"Baseball news"	light Services: speaker
6:30 America in Air	Johnston; Hi, Lo, Jack	Coast Guard Week Pgm	Upton Close, comments.	Religious drama
6:45 America in Air	& the Dame; chorus	Coast Guard Week Pgm	Dick Brown, songs	Religious drama
7:00 Report to Nation:	News commentator	"All-Time Hit Parade"	Old - Fashioned Revival	Classical Album: Rach-
7:15 Sec. Forrestall	Mon Morning Headlines	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Hour; speaker	maninoff: "Isle of the
7:30 Eddie Garr Revue:	Quiz Kids; Joe Kelly,	Bandwagon; Orchestra;	Old - Fashioned Revival	Dead"
7:45 Howard & Shelton	m. c.	Bert Froman; News	Hour; speaker	Classical Album
8:00 Walter Pidgeon dr:	Greenfield Village Chapel	Gracie Fields Show;	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15 Greer Garson	Baseball scores; Music.	Guest, Jimmy Durante	tion Board: Human in-	Services; speaker
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	"Bob White's Deadline:	One Man's Family	terest pgm; gst panel	Central Baptist Church
8:45 drama: News	Improvised dramas	One Man's Family	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Services: speaker
9:00 Radio Reader's Di-	News commentator	Manhattan Merry - Go -	Walter Hampden: Leoni	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15 gest: dr.; music.	Chamber Music Society	Round; orch.; News	das Witherall's Adve-	Hour; speaker
9:30 Jas. Melton Show:	of Lower Basin Street.	American Album of	'What's Name of That	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45 G Moore; Guthrie	Hollywood Reporter	Familiar Music	Song?"; music quiz	Hour; speaker
10:00 'Take It or Leave	"Life of Riley," star-	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Cedric Foster, news	News; Baseball scores.
10:15 It': quiz program.	ring William Bendix.	Or.; Marie Rogydahl	The Good - Will Hour;	Irish Melodies
10:30 "We, the People";	Freeling Foster's 'Keep-	Les Tremayne; Alfred	John J. Anthony, cond.	Pan Americana
10:45 Com. H. Stassen	ing Up With the World'	Drake; Della Norrell.	The Good-Will Hour	Voice of the Army
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Dance Session
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Vera Massey, songs	Story Behind Headlines	Old - Fashioned Revival	Dance Session
11:30 Sonny Dunham Or	Curtain Calls; Drama	Pacific Story:	Hour; speaker	Day's End: music
11:45 Sonny Dunham Or	Curtain Calls: News	The Japanese Navy'	Old - Fashioned Revival	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard.	Mystery Melody with
11:30 "Bright Horizons".	News comments	"Star Playhouse"; dr.	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organ
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sk.	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	"Glamour Manor," star-	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch: music
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	ring Cliff Arquette; Or.	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Home Makers	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Home Makers	program	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00 'Life Beautiful'; sk.	Baukhage Talking, news	"Wax Museum"	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	Off the Record	"Wax Museum"	Jack Berch & His Boys	Kick Conga
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Off the Record	Studio Speaker	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Curtain - Time with
1:45 'The Goldbergs'; sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Betty Dubrow: News
2:00 Portia Faces Life	Walter Kiernan, news	'The Guiding Light'; sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	"Today's Children"; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30 Serial drama	Lazraine O'Day, songs	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45 'Perry Mason'; sk.	Newscasts	Hymn Recital	Jane Cowl Series	Music; News; Sports
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Sports program
3:15 Melody in the Sky	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; comedy	burgh Pirates baseball.	News service
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family.	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 'Listen & Let Live'	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	burgh Pirates baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	Popular Music; songs	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Boston Braves - Pitts-	News; E. Butterfield Or.
4:15 guest stars; Song.	Newscasts	Stella Dallas; sketch	burgh Pirates baseball.	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
4:30 Victory Gardens	News Commentator	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch.	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
4:45 Help Wanted; News	Musical Poll of Hits	'Widder Brown'; sketch	burgh Pirates baseball	J. Manning, Troubadour
5:00 Five O'Clock Fol-	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; 'Victory Garden'
5:15 lies; Evelyn Howe	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 "Note for Victory"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45 Hawaii, 1950; Music	Talk; Industrial talk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 L. Murray's Music.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	Sports; Snapshots	Dance Music
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters".	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show:	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Marshall McNeil, news	Something for the Girls
7:15 "Dateline"; drama.	music; drama	News of the World	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30 Bob Hawk's 'Th'ks	"The Lone Ranger";	Embarkation Port Band	Radio Newsreel	Johannes Steel, news
7:45 to the Yanks"	western dramatization	Frontline Headlines	Loyalty Week; speaker	Vincent Youmen's Music
8:00 "Vox Pop"; inter.	Paul Neilson, news	Cavalcade of America:	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 "Vox Pop"; inter.	'Lum 'n' Abner"	House Jameson, nar.	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 "Gay 90s Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Dorothy Maynor, sop.;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Music: Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow's Orch.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Civil Service Reporter
9:00 Lionel Barrymore:	"Counterspy"; drama	Josef Hofmann, pianist;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: De-
9:15 "Mayor of Town"	"Counterspy"; drama	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	"Screen Test"	bussy: Piano music
9:30 Herbert Marshal in	Henry King's Orch.	Rose Bampton, soprano;	Music of Worship; Solo-	Classical Album: De-
9:45 The Man Called X	Dance Orch.; Drama	Or.; W. Pelletier, con.	ists; W. Steinberg, con.	bussy: Piano music
10:00 D Durbin; F March	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Henry Gladstone, news.	News service
10:15 "The Good Fairy"	"Top of the Evening"	Rheinheld Schmidt; Or.	Ace Brigode's Orch.	Vocal trio
10:30 Johnny Morgan's	Loyalty Week; Speakers	"Dr. I. Q." Quiz Show:	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
10:45 Show; G. Tierney	Loyalty Week; Speakers	Jimmy McClain, m. c.	Music: Weather	Russ Morgan's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	News service	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam".	Musical program	Weather; Bump Hadley	George Sterney's Orch.	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
11:30 Johnny Long's Or.	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 Johnny Long's Or.	"Aloha"; News	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News

Sweden's Horse Chestnuts To Yield Vital Oil and Starch

World Economic Notes

Starch and saponin—the latter useful for extinguishing fires—and an oil similar to almond, are found in horse chestnuts, and steps are being taken in Sweden to exploit their industrial possibilities, according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the United States Department of Commerce, with headquarters in Boston.

Recent studies have been made of horse chestnuts grown in central and southern Sweden, he said, which disclosed that the chestnuts have many industrial uses. A plant is to erected in Jonkoping with a capacity to process about one metric ton of nuts daily.

The nuts are rich in fatty substances, he said, including starch and saponin, which is now scarce in Sweden. The oil is of high quality with an almond-like flavor and the starch content can be made into edible meal suitable for confectionery manufacture.

Fuel Changes in Cars

In India about 6,000 motor vehicles have been converted to use producer-gas, and sufficient steel has been allocated for converting another 12,000 units. Owners of motor vehicles in Bombay are being granted advances for converting and partial exemption from the motor tax to encourage the change-over.

Sisal in Bahamas

Sisal production in the Bahama Islands has increased noticeably during recent years under official encouragement. Improvement of the industry through training of inspectors to regulate grading and packing is being studied. The plant grown is said to be the true sisal similar to that of Java, Sumatra, and East Africa.

Uruguay's Railways

Liquid fuel allotments to railways of Uruguay have again been cut. The Central Uruguay Railway, the country's longest, is allotted 2,800 metric tons of petroleum a month, compared with former allotments of 4,000 tons. The railway is endeavoring to arrange a freight priority system and has given notice that a large proportion of cattle must be driven to market.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge — "The Little Foxes," starring Mabel Acker. 8:30.

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Esplanade Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30 p. m.

Sunday

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Esplanade Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30 p. m.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Recital by Carol Brice, contralto. Jonathan Brice, accompanist. 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Shine On Harvest Moon." Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3:00, 6:05, 9:15. "Bermuda Mystery." Preston Foster. Ann Rutherford. 1:55, 5:00, 8:10.
Fenway—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. 12:10, 3:00, 5:50, 8:40.
Keith Memorial—"Days of Glory," Tamara Toumanova, Gregory Peck. 10:38, 1:27, 4:15, 7:05, 10:04. "Allergic To Love," Martha O'Driscoll, Noah Beery, Jr. 9:30,

Mrs. Annis' WEFS Song Due to Hail Her in Maine

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

When Selene Harmon Annis of Wellesley Hills returns next week to the lettuce farm in Maine where she worked last summer, she is likely to be greeted by a chorus of farmerettes singing the song she composed for them last year. It's a catchy tune. The tall, blond, young composer hummed it for us over a glass of orangeade at Schrafft's the other afternoon.

Not so long ago Mrs. Annis and several other members of the Women's Emergency Farm Service of Maine had a reunion in Boston and made a recording of the song, which is now in the possession of Miss Katharine L. Potter, founder of the organization, which has been incorporated into the national Women's Land Army. She is carrying the record with her as she visits Wefs on their far-flung farms and before the summer is over the tune promises to be as well-known as any service song wherever farmers are employing farmerettes.

Piano a Chief Interest

Mrs. Annis—she was Selene Harmon then—along with about 50 other Wefs sent to Cape Elizabeth, "ate, lived, and breathed lettuce" for the larger part of six weeks last summer. She is going back for four weeks now. Much more used to fingering piano keys than vegetables, she had never seen so much lettuce before. All day long she took turns cutting, crating, hosing, and icing it.

Back at Pickens Inn in the evenings, however, she could generally be found at the piano. And that is how the Wefs song came to be composed. The other girls asked for it, and pitched in to help write the words. The farmerette-composer put the finishing bars on the tune just as Mrs. Sumner Sewall, wife of Maine's Governor, came in the door one day. "So there was a certain amount of spontaneity about the way we sang it for her," Mrs. Annis recalled. The farmerettes, incidentally, "had an awful time keeping up" with the Governor's wife the day she spent working in the fields with them.

Farming is definitely emergency service as far as Mrs. Annis is concerned. In the winter she teaches music in school and at her own studio in Wellesley Hills. For the past two years she has been musical director of the Park School in Brookline, following similar work at the Cambridge School in Kendall Green and Chapel Hill School in Waltham.

She bagin "playing" on a desk when she was six and on her first piano when she was seven. She has studied with Stanley Chapple, English conductor, off and on since she was 12 and attended the Smith College Summer School of Music.

Wrote Music for Benefit

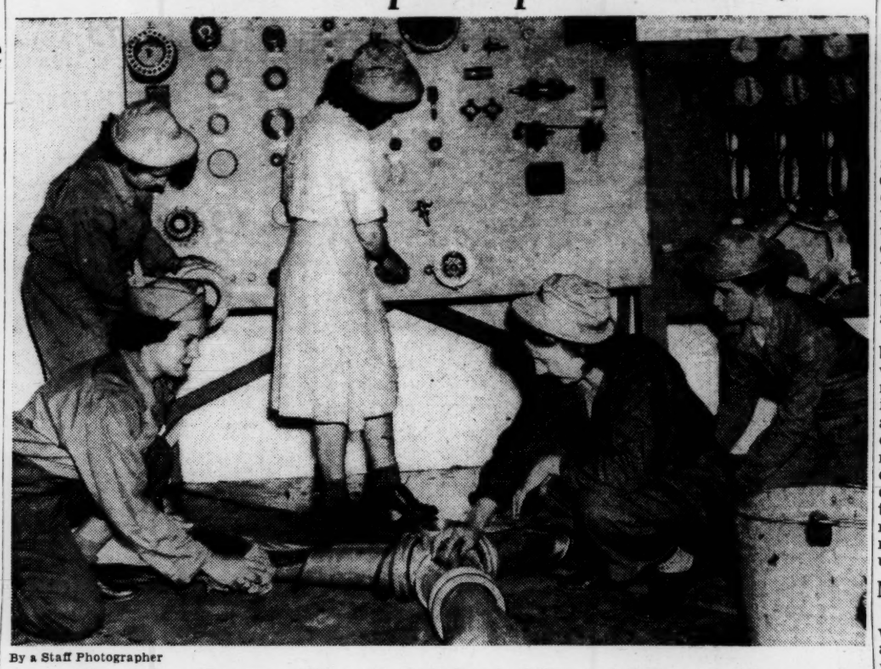
Loving to improvise, she enjoys doing stunts on the piano for the boys at the Officers Club and the Buddies Club. Bostonians also know her for her musical programs at the Women's Republican Club and for the songs she wrote for the show recently given at New England Mutual Hall for the benefit of the Boston Speech School for Crippled Children.

Not even her honeymoon, spent near the airfield where her husband was stationed in Indiana, interrupted her musical pursuits. Many of the long days when he was on duty she spent at the piano, composing in the mornings and playing in the afternoons at the United Service Organization in Fort Wayne. She is constantly amazed at the number of servicemen who like to hear good classical music, which is what she much prefers to play. Her own particular serviceman, Lieut. Ross Annis, is now serving with the Army Air Forces in India and has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

G. O. P. Garden Rally

Republican candidates for State office and also for office in Norfolk County will be guest speakers at a garden rally to be held by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts on Monday from 4 to 6 p. m. on the estate of Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington, 79 Crafts Road, Chestnut Hill. The affair is being arranged by the Club's Norfolk County Division of which Mrs. Ray S. Spencer is Chairman.

Air Wacs Help Manpower Drive



By a Staff Photographer

Specialists Prepare 'Shot Out of the Air' Parts for Boston Show

Oiling, polishing, and mounting salvaged parts of enemy planes destroyed in combat with Allied Forces, five Air Wacs are shown as the Army Air Force display is assembled on Boston Common. Part of the "Loyalty Week" drive of the War Manpower Commission, these exhibits are expected to help production of war matériel in the Boston area. Shown at work kneeling, left to right, are Privates Dorothy Boren of Pontiac, Mich., Emilia Fila of Thorndike, Mass., and Mary Giesick of Denver, Colo. Standing are, left to right, Privates Elizabeth Wright of Stuart, Iowa, and Doris McKlveen of Derry, Pa. Music and enlightening speeches will feature the exhibit.

Seamen Free To Bring Back Relics of War

Battlefield souvenirs may be brought back or mailed home by seamen in the Merchant Marine, under certain restrictions and subject to duty to be determined by customs officials, it was learned in Boston this week.

Crew members of merchant ships must obtain certificates in duplicate from United States Army or Navy port officers if they wish to bring back enemy equipment, the War Shipping Administration disclosed. The certificates will contain a statement by the seamen that the articles are not being brought to the United States to be sold.

Items which cannot be brought back home—for which certificates will not be issued—include enemy military weapons; objects containing explosives; inflammables; firearms capable of being concealed on the person; name-plates removed from captured enemy equipment; articles whose value as critical scrap material outweigh their value as trophies as determined by military theater commanders, and items that could be used for training troops.

New Seamen Voters

Merchant seamen, many of whom have never voted because at election time, are preparing to vote this coming fall under the Federal plan to permit all merchant marine personnel to vote, unless the military situation prevents. The War Shipping Administration is distributing 40,000 Federal War Ballot for seamen they have not been at their home States.

With these ballots merchant seamen who qualify under the Federal state laws and whose home states permit, may vote in the general election Nov. 7, the voting by Federal ballot to begin after Oct. 1. To meet the earlier election dates in primaries and special elections, distribution of 500,000 postcard applications for state absentee ballots was begun April 27. All eligible seamen receiving state ballots will thus be able to participate in elections for Federal, state and local offices in their respective states.

Voting officers will be designated for all merchant ships and in consular offices, WSA agencies, and hospitals throughout the world through the United Seamen's Service centers wherever possible. The officers will be instructed to see that each vote is cast in secret and that no influence is exerted for or against any particular candidate.

Map of Boston Bay

Facts and fiction—legends of early Colonial days and modern happenings as well as points of historic interest—are graphically shown on a new colored chart of romantic Boston Bay, just issued and copyrighted at Boston. The chart, showing the shore line from Salem Harbor to Scituate Harbor, was designed and compiled by Edward Rowe Snow, Winthrop historian and author, assisted by Robert J. Egles, artist. It shows 150 locations, all indexed on the cover.

Uniform Shipping Forms

Standardized and uniform shipping forms are being put into general use as of Sept. 1, by the United States Army that will affect, it is said, every manufacturer in the nation who deals with Army supply agencies. The new form is designed to promote accuracy, expedite handling and accelerate processing of contractors' supplies and eliminate duplication in the paper work for all concerned.

Log of the Port of Boston

Fishing Fleet Augmented

Additions to the Boston fishing fleet, soon to be made, include the new dragger Mary Canas, built at Kennebunkport, Maine, and now owned by the Bendon Fishing Company of Chelsea, Mass. The craft was towed to Winthrop, Mass., for engine and gear installation. Capt. George Lampro of Dorchester is to skipper the 65-foot vessel, which has a net tonnage of 34 and displacement tonnage of 51.

Another Maine-built craft, the Moonglo, is soon to be ready for fishing for a Boston company and will be skippered by Capt. Malcolm Peterson.

Two 87-foot draggers are to be built at the Willis J. Reid & Sons yard, Winthrop, Mass., for the Bendon Fishing Company of Chelsea. They were designed by John G. Alden and will be powered with 320 horsepower diesel engines.

Fresh Fish

More fresh fish is coming into New England ports than at any time since 1941, according to the Fish and Wildlife Service. Receipts for the first five months of this year were larger by a margin of better than 30,000,000 pounds than for the corresponding period a year ago.

The actual figures of landings at Boston, Gloucester, New Bedford and Portland—major fishing ports of New England—were 159,898,931 pounds for the first five months of this year, compared with 129,393,179 pounds for the similar period last year. Gloucester's share of this total for May alone was 23,868,968 pounds, largest landings at that port for that month in the history of that city, it was said. Boston landings in May were only 16,987,615 pounds. **Leon Stone**

WMC Exhibit Expected To Aid Workers

Confidence that war workers in the Boston area will come to see the big exhibit of captured Nazi and Japanese war material, opening on Boston Common tomorrow, will find in it concrete evidence of what the United States is up against in tough enemy equipment, and will give the armed forces more sustained production, was voiced by Lieut. Col. Herbert S. Walesby as he left Boston.

Colonel Walesby led the advance detail of the Army Air Forces arranging the "Shot From the Sky" exhibit. The preliminary work done, he and his party left for Waterbury, Conn., the first of the other communities with manpower problems the exhibit will visit.

Boston Is Vital Area

"Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces, considers Boston a very vital production area for the air force," Colonel Walesby said. "Not an airplane is flown that does not have numerous parts which are made in Boston.

"The men in this exhibit know what it is all about. Practically all of them are returned combat veterans from the South Pacific and the European war theater.

"Despite the turn of events abroad, the most danger lies in our people thinking that the war is over, which is very far from true. We still must have quality war work in huge quantities."

The exhibit opens at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The speaking program begins at 4:30. Leon J. Kowal, Area Director for the War Manpower Commission, will serve as master of ceremonies.

Notables to Speak

The United States Coast Guard Band will play. Mayor Tobin, Arthur C. Gernes, Acting Regional Director of the WMC, and Second Lieut. Edward J. Duffey of West Roxbury, who was shot down over Bordeaux on his third mission, will talk.

Technical Sergeant Webb Tilton of Tilton, N. H., will interview Lieut. Robert Marconi, officer in charge of the two barrage balloons at the exhibit, who was at Salerno and the Anzio beachhead. Sergeant Tilton and "Germaine," a vocalist, will sing. This program will go on the air over Station WBZ from 4:30 to 5 and continue until 5:30 o'clock.

Sunday evening brings the Army Port of Embarkation Band to the Common for a program beginning at 8:30. John Collins, Assistant Regional Director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and First Lieut. Duncan Buttrick will speak, the latter on his combat experience. Sergeant Tilton will sing.

Beginning Monday the war exhibit will open daily at noon and run until 10 p. m.

Airforce Record on Missions Sought by Somerville Flyer

A FORWARD AIRBASE IN NORTH BURMA (AP)—Already the president and pace-setter of the "Century Club," consisting of members of his fighter-bomber and dive-bomber squadron who have flown more than 100 missions, Capt. Henry J. Pashco is aiming today at setting an all-time American airforce record for such missions.

Captain Pashco, blond, son of a Polish-born carpenter, of Somerville, Mass., has hoisted his total to 169 missions, representing 329 combat hours in the air.

That's been notarized as tops for the China-Burma-India theater and leaves him some 50 missions short of the current record anywhere. Captain Pashco isn't quite sure of the present high, but it's between 215 and 225 and was set by a marine flyer in two tours of duty in the Solomons.

Captain Pashco's total to date has been achieved in a single campaign, begun last October from an Assam airfield and continued since the Myitkyina battle opened from the forward airstrip hewed from the North Burma jungle.

The boys of this squadron fly both versions of the North American plane—the P-51 Mustang and A-36 Intruder—as well as P-40's. The entire squadron is being converted gradually to P-51's. The outfit is commanded by Lieut. Col. Jack Habecker, a West Pointer from California, who, besides being a member of the "Century Club," also has two Japanese planes to his credit.

Captain Pashco, much to his disgust, hasn't even contacted an enemy plane since he began combat flying. His missions have been chiefly ground support, attacking Japanese installations through North and Central Burma.

The top man against enemy aircraft is Lieut. Erwin H. Letak, Philadelphia, with two fighters destroyed and two bombers damaged. Lieut. George A. Bennett, of Waltham, Mass., who once single-handedly engaged a formation of 30 Japanese planes, has been credited with a Zero destroyed, two probables, one bomber probably downed and one bomber damaged.

There are 26 members of the "Century Club" whose leaders, after Captain Pashco, are Lieut. Jack Schiffman, Columbus, Ga., 154 missions; Lieut. Jack M. Decker, Ontario, Calif., 138 missions; Capt. Roland J. Migues, of Kinder, La., 129 missions, and Lieut. Raymond H. Dolan, Hastings, Minn.

With the men flying sometimes as many as five missions in a day, they have received numerous commendations from North Burma ground force commanders, including Brig. Gen. Frank Merrill, leader of the American Marauders who stormed the Myitkyina airfield, and the British leader, Major-Gen. Walter D'a. Lentaigne, whose Chindit troops were so confident of the American fliers' marksmanship that they signalled the pilots to carry out bombing and strafing attacks near their positions when the fliers themselves hesitated to hit the targets for fear that stray shots might land among the British.

Farmers Promote Safety Program

To promote a long-range farm safety program, a committee of Massachusetts farmers is to be set up on a geographic and commodity basis, Louis S. Webster, Commissioner of Agriculture, said today.

Gains in impressing farmers with the importance of safety methods have been made during the past week which has been observed as National Farm-Safety Week, according to the Commissioner, but he stated that a program carrying over the months was the only satisfactory answer to the number of farm accidents which lose money, food and manhours during this critical time.

Working closely with the Commissioner's office and other agencies in the educational program for farmers is the Massachusetts Safety Council. A project now coming to completion, which brings the importance of being careful to the children themselves, is a study course for use in training schools, high schools, and colleges.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Three red stamps A5, B5, and C5, will become valid tomorrow, July 30.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Five stamps—B5 through F5—will become valid Aug. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Starr A. Burdick

Starr A. Burdick, who passed on yesterday at his home in Newton, was for 27 years the Treasurer of Kennedy's, Inc., Boston clothiers, and a prominent Mason.

A native of Alfred, N. Y., Mr. Burdick attended Alfred University, and following his graduation worked as a teller in the Bank of Alfred. Later he became sales manager of the Spicer Universal Joint Company of Rochester, N. Y. He joined Kennedy's as Treasurer in 1917.

Mr. Burdick was a Master of St. John's Lodge, District Grand Master for Boston's First Masonic District, Past High Priest of St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter, a member of Boston Council, Royal and Select Knights, and a member of Boston Commandery, Knights Templar. At the time of his passing, he was Treasurer of St. John's Lodge.

Massachusetts Soldiers Included In 1,248 Men Wounded in Action

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The War Department today announced the names of 1,248 soldiers wounded in action in the various theaters of war, including a number from Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts men:

European Area

Berkowitz, Technician Fifth Grade Sidney, Salem.
Boucher, Private Albert, Fall River.
Carroll, Staff Sergeant John L., Jr., Roslindale.
Dipadua, Technical Sergeant Michael G., Shrewsbury.
Kalakauskis, Pfc. Edward A., Cambridge.
Klim, Second Lieut. Henry L., Westfield.
Liberatori, Capt. Francis J., Springfield.
Lyons, Private Walter E., Hyde Park.
Pineault, Pfc. Louis P., Chicopee Falls.
Veleno, Pfc. John N., Maynard.
Wilbur, Pfc. Walter C., Chelsea.

Mediterranean Area

Amirault, Private Mark E., North Wilmington.
Aponte, Private Jorge, Wareham.
Barker First Lieut. William R., Lexington.
Brown, Private First Class Albert J., Taunton.
Bryce, Private Everett E., Fitchburg.
Cameron, Private Donald A., Jr., Needham Heights.
Demers, Private Herve T., New Bedford.
Derosier, Capt. Gerald A., Brockton.
Dyer, Private First Class Charles H., Lowell.
Falardeau, Corporal Roland L., Williamsett.
Finn, Private Bernard C., Northampton.
Fitzgerald, Private First Class William J., Taunton.
Gangi, Private First Class Paul P., Winchester.
Garbacik, Private John J., Holyoke.
Hill, Private First Class Lester A., Huntington.
Lafleur, Private Albert J., Chicopee Falls.
Ledakowski, Sergeant Joseph C., Brockton.
Lewis, Private Wilbur F., Jr., Medford.
Mercauto, Private Rocco J., Somerville.
Monahan, Private Joseph M., Dorchester.
Mooradian, Private George, Jr., Worcester.
Natiechioni, Staff Sergeant Bennie C., Framingham.
Oliveira, Private Silvino, Fall River.
Stakeleck, Private First Class Alfred S., Greenfield.
Tingley, Private Charles L., Blackstone.
Vincent, Private Frank, North Dighton.
Vittone, Private First Class Robert A., Pittsfield.

The South Pacific Area

Kelley, Sergeant Joseph J., Jr., Leeds.
Shomphe, Sergeant William J., West Newton.
Simms, First Lieut. Ralph L., North Attleboro.

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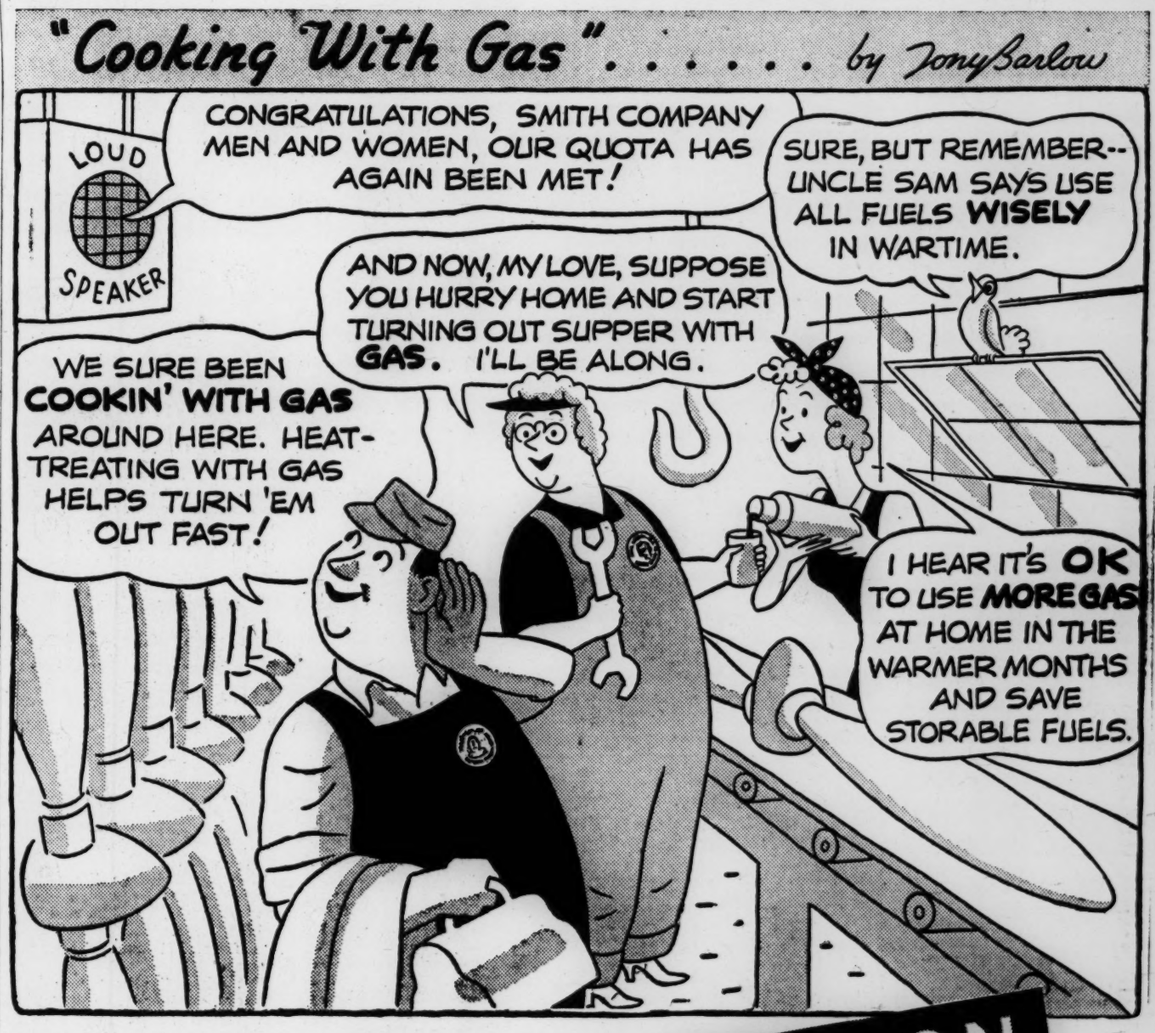
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U. S. Advance Perils Rommel Flank

Continued from Page 1

the Vire River from captured Tessy-sur-Vire toward the key communications center of Vire, 12 miles away. On the section of the 40-mile front east of St. Lô the road to Berigny and Bayeux was cleared of Germans. St. Jean des Baisants on the Lateral St. Lô-Caumont highway and Bidouville were captured.

There was no evidence that any large number of Germans were caught in the Coutances area pocket formed by the junction of the westward thrust and the drives southward from the region of Lessay and Periers.

The absence of a pronounced delaying action in Marshal Rommel's precipitous withdrawal was interpreted by some as indicating he had had time to evacuate the pocket.

The spearhead that closed the Coutances pocket reached the sea south of the Sienne River estuary some four miles below the city as columns from the north and west gained heights over the city, put it under artillery fire, and then quickly moved in.

United States 9th Air Force pilots knocked out 70 German tanks over the Granville-Villedieu area. They damaged, or probably destroyed, 34 more, and altogether attacked 1,000 other German vehicles.

A front dispatch said that six miles southeast of Coutances enemy resistance was reported at Montpichon.

American armor had yet to bump into an organized enemy line and the Germans were trying to protect their withdrawal with small groups of infantry and tanks left behind as rear guards.

Marshal Rommel was reported moving reinforcements westward from the still quiet Caen front. It appeared that the whole great American push would force him to pull back his forces roughly to a line running diagonally across Northwestern France from Caen to Avranches, in the corner at the bases of the Normandy and Brittany Peninsulas.

This would give him a great expanse of wooded heights favorable for defense and shorten his front from the present 100 miles to 70 miles.

Navy Fliers Set Safety Record

By the Associated Press

U. S. Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, July 29.

A squadron of Navy land-based medium bombers, operating from the Marshall Islands, claims the greatest safety record in the history of aviation—99.96 per cent operationally perfect.

Not one plane was lost during the 61 days of May and June.

Flying 250 sorties, only one Ventura failed to reach the target area.

Eastern Front:

Russians Move Up To Bombard Warsaw

Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's advance units pushed forward during the night from Kolbiel, 20 miles southeast of Warsaw, followed by powerful artillery pieces that were wheeled into position for the bombardment of the Polish Capital.

Marshal Rokossovsky's right wing moved on for the purpose of joining other Russian forces battling through the streets of Siedlce, 50 miles east of Warsaw, after capturing Brest Litovsk.

The Marshal left units under Kuban Cossack General Pliev to help special mopping-up squads take care of three Nazi divisions pinned against the western Bug River.

Upwards of 20,000 Nazis were believed hemmed in, with escape virtually out of the question. With Brest Litovsk captured, Marshal Rokossovsky freed numerous units for fighting against Siedlce.

In Northern Lithuania, meanwhile, the Russians were within 50 miles of Riga, Latvian seaport on the Baltic, with the capture of Joniskis, 23 miles north of the rail junction of Šialuliai.

A dispatch from the Army newspaper Red Star said long lines of Poles, driving wagons and carts, riding bicycles, and pushing baby carriages piled with household goods, were following the Soviet forces as they moved toward Warsaw.

A battle for the upper Niemen River was taking shape in the Soviet Baltic Republics.

Front dispatches said Nazi rear guards sought to hold off Soviet forces pushing south on the river, but added that Gen. Ivan Bagramian's tanks drive through them.

In the drive toward Krakow, the Russians were approaching the Wistok River, 90 miles to the east, the first of numerous north-south water barriers in that sector.

Italy:

New Zealanders Nearing Florence

New Zealand troops broke through Nazi defenses south of Florence and pushed into the last mountain line only five miles from the historic city, Allied headquarters announced.

The break-through provoked strong German counterattacks, and bitter fighting was reported in the hills overlooking Florence.

The momentum of the counter-thrusts swept the leading company of New Zealanders back 600 yards, but official reports said the enemy then was brought to a halt and positions in the hills were being held firmly.

South African troops crossed the Greve River, which is only 5½ miles from the city's boundaries.

Superforts:

Bomb Factories In Manchuria

Superfortresses of the 20th Bomber Squadron made a daylight attack on Japanese industrial targets in the Mukden area in Manchuria, the War Department announced.

The attack was the first daylight B-29 operation against the Japanese inner zone, previous operations of the giant bombers having been conducted at night.

This was the third air attack by the Superfortress fleet against the Japanese. The first was on June 15 on steel mills at Yawata on Kyushu Island. On July 7, the 20th Bomber Command paid a return visit to the area, again bombing Yawata targets and attacking shipbuilding facilities at nearby Sasebo.

In the Mukden area are concentrated heavy industries including steel, synthetic oil, and ordnance.

The Japanese are known to have been moving many of their heavy industries and other war-producing factories to Manchuria to remove them from the menaced home islands.

Air Over Europe:

1,100 Bombers Hit German Oil Plant

A force of 1,100 American heavy bombers struck Germany's Leuna synthetic-oil plant at Merseburg for the second successive day, and also attacked the port of Bremen.

The blow was in the wake of an attack by 1,000 heavy British warplanes which blasted Stuttgart, Hamburg, Frankfurt, and robot bases in France at a cost of 62 planes.

A British Air Ministry communiqué said the night bombers were engaged in numerous combats over the Reich by German night fighters and that the British shot down at least 21 German planes and many more probably were destroyed or damaged.

Robot Bombs:

Germans Adopt 'Mass Attacks'

The Nazis adopted a new "mass-attack" technique in hurling flying bombs at London and Southern England during the night, sending the robots over in batches with brief lulls between each onslaught.

The attacks took a fresh toll of casualties, including patients in a hospital.

It was estimated, meanwhile, that 200,000 persons had left London for safer havens in the country—far more than the number evacuated in 1941.

China:

Chinese Reach Tengchung Suburbs

Chinese troops are fighting in the suburbs of Tengchung, main Japanese base on the Yunnan front, after capturing heights dominating the entire city, the Chinese High Command announced.

The Chinese drive into the outskirts followed the capture July 26 of Laifengshan, southwest of Tengchung and last strong enemy fortification outside of the city. Several Japanese counterattacks were repelled by Chinese troops, the communiqué said.

India:

British Advance Closer to Tamu

British Imperials have driven to within nine miles of Tamu in the rapid clearance of Manipur State of the enemy after a 30-mile advance from Palel in six days, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters announced.

Palel and Tamu are on the road running southeast from Imphal into Burma.

The increasingly disorganized state of Japanese resistance indicated the Allies soon would be able to cross the Burma frontier.

Alexander Calls For Patriot Aid

Recorded by CBS

New York, July 29

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander issued radio instructions to Italian Patriot combatants, asking them to cut off supplies of two German divisions cornered in a mountainous area, Absie Radio, the American broadcasting station in Europe, said today.

He said: "The 278th and the 71st German Infantry Divisions have been forced by our troops to retreat into still more mountainous country. Patriots! you must do all in your power to cut these divisions off completely from their food and other supplies. Harass the enemy without rest, attack him everywhere!"

Eastern Front Strategy

By a Staff Artist

Russian Armies Push West

Arrows indicate main points at which Russian forces are pushing on following the recent capture of 12 key points.

Rescue Came Almost Too Soon

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, July 29 (AP)—Ensign John D. K. Drake, an American carrier pilot, forced to the sea off Iwo Jima, an island in the Central Pacific, deceived the Japanese so well that he actually induced enemy fliers to drop him a life raft. Later, the enemy attempted to rescue him—which he didn't want.

As he floated near the island, enemy planes twice circled him.

"One dropped down to 30 feet, flashing his turtleback light and wiggling his wings. Hoping to deceive him into thinking I was one of their pilots, I waved frantically and flashed a small light."

The planes left, but a torpedo bomber returned later "and dropped a large, dark-colored life raft. He also carried a bomb," Drake noted.

"I scrambled into the raft. A short time later I saw a small boat put out from Iwo Jima and head right for me.

"I figured it was prison camp for me."

But when the boat was halfway out, another wave of American planes swept in from the carriers. The boatmen turned and raced ashore, and Ensign Drake was rescued.

Guam Attack

Continued from Page 1

terattacks of varying intensity characterize the opposition the American forces are encountering.

"The hills are honey-combed with caves," Brig. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepheard, Marine commanding general said. "If the Japanese had stayed, we would have been fighting on the beach yet."

Despite what are said to be the worst beach conditions yet encountered in the Pacific, supplies are pouring ashore. The narrow road to Agat is jammed with a procession of vehicles.

Marines' Heroic Officer Visited by President

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 29 (AP)—The Office of Censorship last night authorized disclosure that President Roosevelt had visited Lieut. Col. Evans F. Carlson of Marine raider fame at the San Diego Naval Hospital.

Earlier, the Navy had announced that Mrs. Roosevelt visited Colonel Carlson and other wounded from Saipan and Tarawa at the Hospital, and had conveyed to the veterans the Chief Executive's praise and thanks for their heroism.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, making separate visits to the Hospital, were accompanied by their son, Marine Col. James Roosevelt, formerly associated with Colonel Carlson in command of the Raiders.

Nazis Stake Victory Hope On Normandy

Continued from Page 1

toughest, best-equipped, most politically indoctrinated of all German forces. They were holding the key points of the German line in Normandy this week. And they were holding it with a fierceness and skill incomparably greater than the other German units.

One fourth of all the German divisions in Normandy are composed entirely of these SS men. Others are seeded through the remaining units bringing the total SS representation on the front close to one third of all forces committed. And yet less than 2 per cent of the prisoners our forces have taken are SS.

The proportion of SS units employed never has even approximated this on any other front or in any other battle of this war. Such extraordinary commitment of these elite, shock troops tells plainly that the new Nazi German High Command is putting the best it has available into this supreme effort to contain the Normandy beachhead.

It is firmly believed in the highest Allied quarters that this is the fact which precipitated the removal of Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt from the anti-invasion command and led to the revolt of the generals. Marshal von Rundstedt's recommendation was for an abandonment of Western France south of the Seine and a withdrawal to a line running along the Seine to the Swiss border near Basle.

What our forces in Normandy are experiencing, therefore, is the alternative to the Rundstedt plan. That alternative only could be to make the Normandy Peninsula the decisive battlefield and to commit everything possible to its success.

This the Germans certainly were doing. Elsewhere German armies were short of ammunition and artillery support and tanks. No such shortages appeared in Normandy. The second British push out of Caen ran into such a concentration of every form of defense that it never really got started.

For some reason, however, which still has to be satisfactorily explained, a German weakness developed at the west end of the Normandy line, between St. Lô and the sea. The American attack below St. Lô, delivered with great force, but on difficult terrain, suddenly found the German line begin to buckle in front of it. So rapidly has it advanced that General Bradley's forces are beginning to find themselves in a position from which they can swing out around the end and flank the heavy German forces before Caen.

Meanwhile, the price Germany had to pay for this containment of the Normandy battlefield continued to mount in the East. Pre-1939 Russia is completely liberated. More than half of prewar Poland is behind the Russian lines. The line of the Vistula has been breached. Germany's Baltic front has been outflanked. East Prussia daily becomes less tenable. Where they possibly could organize a coherent defense line puzzled the experts. The Germans often boasted earlier in the Russian war that they did not need a continuous line. That was true when they had the bigger army. But now they do need a line.

Events have proven that the Russian Army is enough bigger than the German one facing them to be able to by-pass and encircle single fortresses. A German strong point had become like Rabaul or Truk or Palau in the Pacific war. Superior power can flow around such barriers. Weakness demands a continuous front. The Germans could hope to stop the Russian advance only by organizing such a front. And the shorter the better.

The logical place suggested by geography would be from the Carpathians, just below Cracow, to the Baltic at Danzig. It would not be a strong line from the point of view of Terrain. But it would be the shortest possible line. If they could not organize a defense there it was difficult to see where they could make one short of the Oder, and Berlin is only 50 miles from the Oder.

Record-Size Flag Taken From Japanese

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29 (AP)—A Japanese flag nine feet by 13 feet, believed to be the largest yet captured, was displayed at Twelfth Naval District Headquarters yesterday.

J. P. Sheridan, Chief Carpenter's Mate, of New York City, was one of six Seabees who took the flag from Japanese Imperial Marines on Kwajalein.

Mate Sheridan's party was unloading supplies when it was caught by enemy gunfire as American tanks attacked a pillbox.

Mate Sheridan and the other Seabees dived into another pillbox and captured two wounded Japanese. A Japanese Colonel apparently had hauled down the garrison flag.

Gerald Smith, Machinist's Mate, Second Class, of Terre Haute, Ind., grabbed the flag.

Northern New Guinea Revives Rapidly Under Dutch Rulers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—After more than two years of suffering under the Japanese occupation, liberated portions of the northern coast of Dutch New Guinea are rapidly returning to a normal existence under the guiding hand of the Netherlands Indies Civil Administration.

The N. I. C. A. is headed by Dr. Charles O. van der Plas, Indies-born former Governor of East Java and a man very well liked by the Indonesians. Headquarters of the N. I. C. A. are about to be set up in Brisbane, while other offices of the Netherlands Indies Government will remain in Melbourne.

The civil administration has sent trained administrators, police, and guides—both Dutch and Indonesian—to Hollandia and other areas which have been liberated by the American forces aided by Australian and Dutch units.

103 in First Landing

The first detachment of the N. I. C. A. which accompanied the American forces into Dutch New Guinea consisted of 103 men, including 36 guides, scouts and interpreters—trained soldiers of the Netherlands Indies Army—and 35 military policemen.

Two parties of Indonesian policemen were landed on invasion day at Tanahmerah Bay. Large numbers joined in the later landings on Wakde, Biak, and Noemfur Islands. Nearly every patrol sent into the interior from Allied beachheads has been accompanied by N. I. C. A. guides, several of whom have been killed or wounded. Three members of the N. I. C. A. were recently proposed by American field commanders for the Silver Star, a medal for gallantry in action.

How the N. I. C. A. operates in the early days of an invasion move was described in a report from one of its officials in New Guinea which has just been received by the Netherlands Information Bureau. On one of the beachheads, the N. I. C. A. landing detachment consisted of the official in charge (a captain), a lieutenant, a petty officer, a male nurse, ten policemen and six native helpers.

Guns Didn't Leave Much

"On D-day plus 3," the official reported, "I went with natives to the island of Wakde to requisition as much as possible in the way of Japanese foodstuffs as the Americans had supplies for only a few days with them. However, at that moment there were a number of Japanese snipers on the island and on the northeastern peninsula fighting was still going on.

"As a result, I only found a few dumps, generally in very bad condition because of the many heavy bombardments which preceded the allied landing. I took back with me about 50 small bags of rice, some bags of salt and some cases of soya bean powder.

"Our policemen go on regular patrols and render us invaluable services. They are running great risks since, together with the Americans, they go into the Japanese-held territory. Generally these patrols comprise one or more natives who know the territory well and have some idea of the Japanese positions.

"Yesterday a large number of native women and children were brought to our place. They had first been bothered by Japanese patrols and then got into the heat of one of our bombardments, which killed one man and one woman and wounded many others. . . .

Must Be Own Scouts

"Our Dutch guides and policemen, all of them, do the work of scouts as there were no other well-trained scouts with this force.

"As you will understand I am very busy. I question all sorts of people. I make sketches, read Malayan documents, and send out reconnaissance patrols. I also have to look out for the populace, to see they get food, and so on."

In addition to the military and intelligence functions it performs, the NICA is charged with the following tasks:

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2. Organizing the natives in order to obtain labor.
3. Purchasing materials from the natives for the armed forces.
4. Stimulating and directing production of supplies needed by the allied forces.
5. Distributing food, clothes and implements for production necessary for the war effort.
6. Introducing hygiene and combating infectious diseases.
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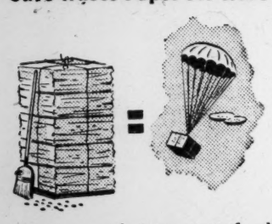
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Germans Lose Vital Supplies From Romania

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

German ingenuity is being hard put to maintain its vital flow of oil and agricultural supplies from Romania.

Until recently more than 20,000,000 barrels of Romanian oil and 2,000,000 tons of wheat, corn, and soya beans a year from Romania, Bulgaria and Turkey had been reaching Germany via the Danube.

When, however, Italy-based Allied airmen got their range of the Danube River—not only bombing the shipping, but mining the waterway — Germany's chief source of supply from southeastern Europe was suddenly endangered.

Yet the Germans are still receiving most of the oil that the bomb-shattered Romanian refineries can ship. This is due to the recent completion of a pipe line extending from Bucharest by way of Craiova to Orsova on the northern end of the Iron Gate. Much of the Romanian oil which hitherto was shipped upstream from the oil port of Giugiu on the lower river, now is being conveyed over land.

This pipe line has three advantages for the Germans: (1) It saves a distance of several hundred miles; (2) it by-passes the Iron Gate between Turnu Severin and Orsova and relieves this traffic bottleneck; (3) it is less exposed to air raids than tanker convoys on the river.

To build this pipe line—approximately 200 miles long—the Nazis had already taken up, earlier in the war, a pipe line of about equal length between the Atlantic port of La Rochelle and the city of Bourges in the heart of France. This French pipe line which was supposed to expedite shipments of American oil to the southern end of the Maginot Line was completed shortly before the French collapse. Having no oil shipments to expect from overseas, the Germans transported the entire pipe line to Romania.

Up to the completion of the new pipe line between Bucharest and Orsova, a few well-placed Allied bombs could slow down or even block traffic through the Iron Gate for days and weeks. Here, between the mountains of Yugoslavia and the Carpathians, the Danube becomes so narrow that ships have to be directed through a lateral canal between Orsova and Turnu Severin.

So swift is the current, even in this canal, that it was necessary to build a special railway along the shore which tows barges upstream at the rate of 30 a day. Without the railroad, not more than six barges could pass from Romania through the Iron Gate.

The 15th American Air Force has made several daylight precision raids on Orsova as well as Turnu Severin, and the railroad is reported to have fared badly.

The pipe line, however, is much more difficult to hit. It is estimated that it can convey more oil a day than five or six average barges, so that even if the towing service is interrupted, the Germans still could receive daily more than 30,000 barrels at the upstream end of the Iron Gate.

The sowing of floating mines at carefully selected points above the Iron Gate has been the Allied answer to the German pipe line. Although the effect of these mines is difficult to ascertain, there can be little doubt that they have hampered German shipping. There are many sharp bends on long stretches of the river between Orsova and Belgrade, where navigation in mined waters is difficult, especially at night when convoys are safest from air bombardment.

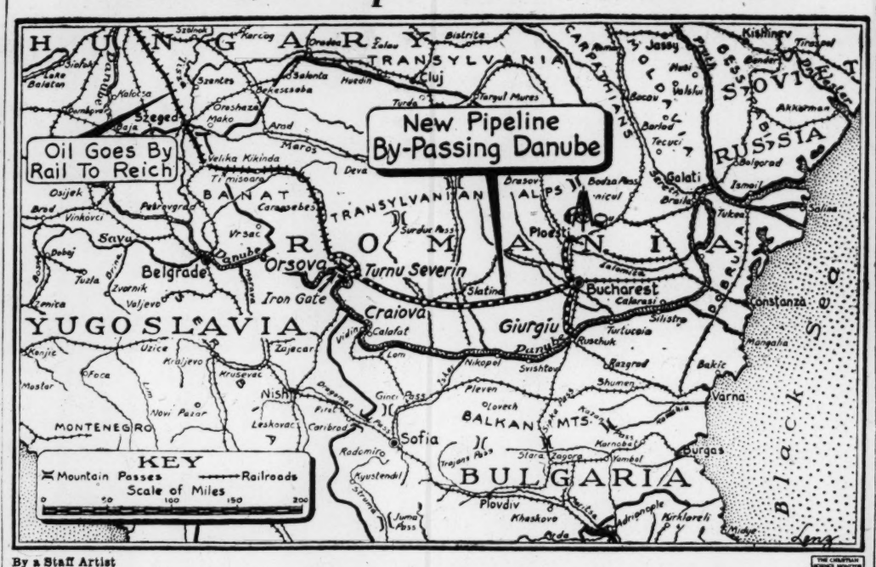
The constant bombing of port facilities on the Central and Upper Danube also has disrupted German shipping, and the blasting of shipyards at Budapest, Vienna and Regensburg makes it difficult for the enemy to supplement his river tonnage.

Traffic conditions have become so strained that in February even Bulgaria, the only country where private river shipping could still operate, decided to mobilize all its shipping companies and to raise their freight rates by 20 per cent.

Bulgaria for several months of the year has no direct rail connections with Romania. The river is its principal traffic artery. Lack of adequate transportation facilities would cut off large and fertile supplier areas, both in Bulgaria and Romania and block the shipment of central and southern Serbia's copper and zinc ores to the Reich; these ores which in normal times used to be conveyed by rail, now are being transported to Bulgarian river ports because of guerilla interference with the local railroads.

Despite the new pipe line which has enabled the Nazis, for the time being at least, to maintain a relatively steady flow of oil from Romania to the Reich, the present raids on Danube shipping, together with the mining of the central course of the river, are bound to have a serious effect upon vital communications and supply services between Central and Southeastern Europe.

Nazis Build Pipe Line to Protect Oil



By a Staff Artist

Germans Seek to Avoid Destruction From Allied Bombs

When the Danube, with all its shipping taking oil and agricultural produce to Germany, came under Allied bombing raids, the Germans brought into operation an oil pipe line (shown on the above map), by-passing some miles of the lower Danube, which saved for them large quantities of oil.

Nazis in Pisa Tower May Draw Foe's Fire

By the Associated Press

An American Command Post Near Pisa, Italy, July 29

The enemy has installed an observation post in the world-famous Leaning Tower of Pisa and has heavily fortified the city, forcing the Fifth Army to consider firing upon it as it did the Cassino Monastery to prevent further danger to doughboys, officers said.

Up to now, that historic buildings and monuments might be spared, no artillery fire has been directed against the city.

'Stone Wall' at Wewak Halts Repeated Japanese Lunges

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, July 29—Japanese forces attempting to break out of a trap at Wewak, on the north coast of New Guinea, at the end of nearly two weeks' fighting, have made hardly a dent in the American defense line.

Not only is the Japanese attacking force greatly outnumbered and outweighed in armament, but it has shown remarkable inability to deliver a concentrated drive with combined forces. The attacks, therefore, have been mostly localized actions in which nothing has been accomplished beyond dissipation of the Japanese strength.

The entire operation, therefore, is providing the American forces with valuable experience in stationary defense which they have not had during the past two years of fighting in this area.

A number of narrow frontal assaults were launched by the enemy last week end along the Driniumor River which forms the American defense line. Some Japanese managed to cross the River, which is about 160 yards wide but only two feet deep.

However, American mortars broke the main body of the attackers.

At the same time, the enemy launched another attack on the American right flank near Afua, about four miles inland. This attack met with similar failure.

Then the enemy resorted to familiar night tactics, launching a fresh attack at about midnight July 22. During encounters in pitch darkness, a number of Japanese managed to infiltrate across the River. Fighting continued until late the next morning, and eventually those who had broken through the American lines were rounded up.

Still another attempt was made later in the day, combining a frontal assault with a flanking attack on the right. Again an isolated group managed to break through but was quickly surrounded.

Early this week, enemy forces were withdrawn for regrouping and for the bringing up of artillery on trails freshly broken through the thick jungle east of the Driniumor River. No fresh attacks have been reported, though enemy forces continue to probe the American right flank for possible weaknesses.

One of the most important aspects of the battle is the manner in which American aircraft and light naval craft are supporting ground-force defenses. The coastal barges and truck traffic along the coastal road which the Japanese have been using to bring up troops and supplies from Wewak to attack American positions have been under constant bombardment.

Captured Japanese have given vivid accounts of how Japanese communications lines have been cut and strewn with wrecked equipment.

Thus, while the Japanese attacks have been marked by some bitter fighting, at no time have they genuinely endangered the American positions. The attacks have had very little effect upon American positions farther west, and in broader aspects could be said to provide little more than a useful experiment for the Americans in holding a prepared defense line.

Britain Steps Up Speed Of Postwar Machinery

Continued from Page 1

education in Britain did not cause class division, but in its old form it would be likely to perpetuate it.

So the Fleming report recommends the opening of public-school doors to all classes, with the poorer pupils to be aided by bursaries. A first step, by which 25 per cent of all places would be opened to all comers, regardless of their financial situation, is advocated.

This does not mean the end of private educational institutions in Britain. Nor does it by any means satisfy those in a hurry to eliminate all educational inequalities. But it is a practical start in the move for a universal schooling system.

Most important of all, an impartial committee, approved by the public schools themselves, has declared that the education system in the Britain of the future must be inclusive and not exclusive.

Rebuilding of London

Proposals for the physical rebuilding of the City of London—that central part of London around St. Paul's which is almost exclusively a business area—are contained in a plan published here on July 27 by the city fathers. The city fathers' problem is one which will be a common one throughout the war-ravaged world.

They have given first thought to the re-establishment of London as a world business center. Consideration is given to the amenities of Londoners, to the view of St. Paul's Cathedral, and to relief of traffic congestion by by-pass highways.

Other plans for rebuilding the area around St. Paul's have suggested more grandiose vistas and promenades. But the young Yorkshire engineer, Mr. F. J. Forty, who is responsible for the latest plan, takes a different view. He says, "The work of a pastor does not lie in picturesque and dignified solitude, but among houses, cottages, and garrets. Let St. Paul's stand there with the waves of the world's traffic beating on its very steps."

The issue over this question is one to be thrashed out not only for London but for countless war-ravaged cities and towns in Europe and other parts of the world.

Postwar improvement of road safety was debated by the House of Lords on July 26, where fervent pleas were made to the Government to take steps to lessen traffic accidents.

The Government promised a new road-safety campaign to improve driving and lessen jaywalking. Natural scientists also will bring new efforts to bear on road safety.

Finally, on the Indian question, the Government and members of Parliament are preparing for a debate in the House of Commons on the new move by Mohandas K. Gandhi to end the Indian political deadlock. Britain knows that, in the eyes of the whole world, it faces one of its biggest tests—Can self-government be handed over to a united India when the war ends?

Doll Dealer Admits Censorship Charge

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—Mrs. Velvalee Dickinson, doll dealer, pleaded guilty yesterday in United States District Court to a charge of violating the wartime censorship law by sending a coded letter to South America.

Judge Stephen S. Chandler, Jr., dismissed a second indictment charging her with espionage. He set Aug. 14 for sentence. Mrs. Dickinson was to have gone on trial July 31 on both indictments.

By pleading guilty, she faces a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and a fine of $10,000.

Bulgars Ask Nazi Retiral, Turkey Hears

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 27. Delayed (AP)—The Government of Premier Ivan Bagrianov has asked Germany to evacuate all German armed forces from Bulgaria, and there are indications that the request may be heeded, according to information received here today. The Bulgars were reported told that the Government would defend the nation against attack "from any quarter."

The Germans at first refused to grant the Bulgarian request, the report said, on the ground that their other satellites might make the same demand and that prestige was involved, but developments suggest that this stand was reconsidered.

The Bulgars meanwhile are granting Soviet demands for establishment of Russian consulates in most of the country's chief ports and towns.

Draw Allied Bombs

They have pointed out to the Germans, the report further related, that the Nazi troops in Bulgaria, estimated now at less than two divisions, are of no military help and draw Allied bombing.

Among indications the Nazis may be preparing to get out of Bulgaria was a report from Ruschuk that Germans, just withdrawn from Varna and Burgas, now are concentrated in Ruschuk on the Danube just across from the Romanian port of Giurgiu. Another report said Germans in southern Bulgaria now are massed close to the Greek frontier.

These advices from Bulgaria came in the midst of others that Bulgaria was negotiating with the Allies, including the United States, in an effort to get out of the war and reports that a break in economic and diplomatic relations between Germany and Turkey was imminent. German Ambassador Franz von Papen hurriedly returned to Ankara yesterday from Istanbul.

Von Papen's Plans

[The German Radio said today in a broadcast heard in London that Herr von Papen was expected to discuss the current political situation with Turkish officials and review a reported agreement between the Turks and Russia.

[The Turkish Parliament meets Aug. 2. The German Radio said Premier Sukru Saracoglu was expected to present it a confidential statement on foreign policy.

[The German radiocast said a Berlin Foreign Office spokesman declined at a press conference to discuss what he called "British and Soviet pressure" on the Turks.]

Pennsylvania Rules Against Mail Marriages

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 29 (AP)—Marriage by mail, approved by the Army, is not valid in Pennsylvania, the Department of State ruled July 28.

Deputy Secretary Samuel M. Jackson said the Department had a ruling from the Attorney General and "it very definitely conflicts with our laws."

The Army ruled earlier this week that marriage by mail would permit the wife to collect allowances of her soldier husband if the state in which the contract is made recognized it as legal.

The ruling was made in the case of Josephine M. Serraino and Capt. Joseph Vaccaro, Jr., both of Philadelphia. Captain Vaccaro is with the Air Forces overseas.

Two U. S. Island Courthouses

Only two courthouses in the United States are built on islands—at Manteo, N. C., and Key West, Fla.

Patrons Choose Their Soft Music As N. Y. Library Tries Something New

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—The latest step in the New York Public Library's efforts to "humanize" its services is the introduction of soft music played from the balcony above the main circulation room of Brooklyn's central branch in Grand Army Plaza. While the readers and browsers delve into their favorite volumes, the sounds of famous musical compositions flow gently to them from overhead.

Interviews with those who use this branch and reports from librarians in charge indicate that this recent innovation is here to stay. The library has an electric recording machine and a sizable collection of circulating records which it gives the visiting public a chance to hear in this way.

"I like hearing music here very much," said one young woman. "It adds to the atmosphere of the Public Library. It reminds me of the time I went to the museum and studied great paintings while music was being played. It gives you a friendly feeling."

One visitor was discovered hovering over a catalogue case, dreamily pausing with her finger in a book, listening to the strains from a Brahms concerto. "It's perfectly wonderful," she remarked.

Several readers described the effect as "soothing."

A chance is given visitors to request the music of their choice. They have written the names or compositions of Saint-Saëns, Mozart, Rossini, Wagner and others on forms posted in the reading-rooms. So far, the unobtrusive concerts have been presented every afternoon from 4 to 5 o'clock since July 5.

Dr. Milton James Ferguson is Chief Librarian.

Tasty and Good

These crisp, cheese crackers with delicious peanut butter fillings are a tempting treat. Try these with glass of milk for a wholesome snack. At grocers, soda fountains and other food counters.

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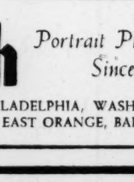
Floyd Clymer's HISTORICAL MOTOR SCRAPBOOK



TIME Magazine Says: *(May 29, Page 55)*
"To Americans for whom an automobile is a 20th century work of art and its evolution a nostalgic memory, Floyd Clymer's modest Scrapbook is a 'must.'"

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The Fur Shortcoat

The new short coat is truly individualistic, different, dramatic. Imagine, for instance, combining contrasting furs. Imagine armholes dipping to the waist, flange shoulders, drapes, pleats, bracelet cuffs a full eight inches wide. These are but a few of the details designed to give you an "enveloped in luxury" look. We invite you to preview the furs of next fall. And bear in mind that, as usual, Jordan's goes on record as assuring the best in fur value your money can buy . . . and no better credit terms are available than those at Jordan's.

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FUR SALON—THIRD FLOOR—MAIN STORE

Cleveland Makes Progress In Fight on Drunkenness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 29—New efforts made by Cleveland, Ohio, during the past year to help men and women convicted of intoxication are getting results. This statement was made yesterday by Edward L. Worthington, Director of Cleveland's Department of Public Health and Welfare, to the Yale School of Alcohol Studies.

A social worker is studying the cause of drunkenness in cases that offer the most promise of restoration, a program is being developed for use of addicts after their release from institutions, and frequently means of guidance are offered.

After noting that one of his responsibilities is the operation of a correction farm where a workhouse is located, Mr. Worthington continued:

"Alcoholics have always represented a large percentage of our intake. While there are fewer at this time, due to the manpower shortage caused by the war, they still accounted for about 40 per cent of the intake in 1943.

"These people are sent to the institution on a sentence ranging from a few days to one or two months. This allows little or no time to do any constructive work with them.

"After a number of conferences with our judges, we persuaded them to give longer sentences to alcoholics who had served over three previous terms. This they could do under the provisions of our law for habituals which permits a sentence for one year. While this is not done in all cases, so far in 1944 79 persons have been given the longer sentence.

Many Repeaters

"In 1943, we had a total intake of all types of 6,078 of which 4,201 had from 3 to 285 previous commitments; 29 over 100; 130 over 50 and 327 over 25.

"It would really do little good to have these people at the workhouse for a longer period of time unless some program was in operation from which they would derive help. We, accordingly, added to our staff a well-trained social worker who is attempting to develop a screening process which will classify the men, picking out those who show the slightest evidence of reacting to a program planned for them.

"Of course a large number of the repeaters have reached the state where little can be done for them beyond giving them custodial care and protecting them from their own desires. The intensive work is done with the more-promising ones.

Solving Problems

"Their case records are studied to build up their background. They are interviewed to determine, if possible, what the cause may be of their trouble. Is it caused by financial difficulties; an unhappy home life: an inferiority complex; are they ill or just weak, using liquor as an escape mechanism? Have they a place to go to on their release, or a job?

"This may mean a trip to their home to try and settle some difficulty or the solicitation of employment. Every effort is made to work out some program for them by the time they are paroled or discharged. Many are referred to some social agency for help and guidance when they leave.

"While this program has only been in operation for the past eight months, we are satisfied that it is producing results and we hope to expand our social force when more trained workers are available."

Commenting on the problem of alcoholics, Cleveland's Director of Public Health and Welfare added:

"The sooner we realize that the alcoholic is not a criminal but in most cases a sick person, either physical or mental, the sooner will we attack the problem in a scientific way. For a problem that has taken such a terrific toll of our manhood as has alcoholism, it seems strange that so little has been done by the public to overcome it.

"We must, of course, try to cure those who are already in the toils of excessive drinking. Our main emphasis in order to eventually eradicate this evil should be, however, to educate the coming generation that liquor is harmful; that its excessive use breaks down their health and moral fiber; that it causes accidents, crime, and poverty.

"In fact, most of the troubles of modern civilization are directly attributable to the excessive use of liquor. The coming generation must find some other source of pleasure that will give them even greater satisfaction, and become an outlet for their youthful spirits.

Challenge to Agencies

"This should be a challenge to our recreational agencies. Then, too, they must develop their spiritual side—this should be a challenge to our churches. This all-out war we are in may do much to help in this. Even the young people not directly in the war are either working in war plants or doing some type of social or civic work. This should be encouraged.

"They must realize that they owe it to their country and to themselves to build up a sound body and mind. This can only be done by right living, a wholesome diet, and plenty of outdoor exercise.

"Are we parents setting our children the proper example when we frequent night clubs and have wild cocktail parties in our own homes when our children are present? How can we blame them for doing what we do ourselves?

"If we would help enrich their social environment by exposing them to, and developing tastes in the theater, opera, art, handcraft, all forms of athletics as well as the church and social service interests, we could help them set habit patterns for interests other than the night club or drinking parties which would then lose much of their allure."

G. O. P. Heads To Cover U. S. In Campaign

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 29 (AP)—The Republican standard-bearers—Thomas E. Dewey and John W. Bricker—will "cover the whole country in their election campaign," Governor Bricker said here.

Mr. Bricker, who returned yesterday from a two-day visit in Albany, N. Y., with the Republican presidential nominee, Party Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., and others, said they planned to begin their campaign about Sept. 1.

"We're going to cover the whole country," he said. "There will be no halfway campaign. It will be complete, thorough, and aggressive all the way."

Asked if the Republican strategists had made any plans about invading the Solid South, particularly those states where dissatisfaction had cropped out during the Democratic national convention, Mr. Bricker replied: "That will be determined as the campaign progresses."

Mr. Dewey will likely come into Ohio for "one or two speeches," Mr. Bricker said, adding "I would like for him to come very much."

The Ohio Governor plans to travel by rail—probably two extra coaches attached to a regular train. He said he would leave for St. Louis, Mo., on Aug. 1 to attend the two-day Republican Governors' Conference but that he would not deliver a speech there. "This is to be a working conference," he said.

France

Continued from Page 1

ranks of the German "Todt Organization." These labor battalions were engaged in building the coastal fortification of the "Atlantic Wall" and in repairing bombed or sabotaged communication centers.

Today, the French fear that Reichsmarshal Göring's initiative will give new impetus to the recruiting of French slave labor and that, in particular, mass deportation of French men and women to Germany will be resumed in order to replace German factory workers and farmhands whom the new Dictator of Total Warfare is likely to send to the battle fronts.

Under the rule of Reichsmarshal Göring's iron fist the last semblances of German "leniency" toward the French are apt to vanish. The French have not forgotten that it was Reichsmarshal Göring who told the Germans that they would eat well although the peoples of occupied Europe might actually be starving. New and increased German requisitions of French foodstuffs, therefore, are expected to be carried out by the Nazis in the near future.

Setting up of a "last ditch" Nazi regime in Germany also is likely to increase the brutality of Nazi retaliations against the French civil population. It appears that the German armed forces in France have received new orders to act with the utmost vigor against any "provocation" on the part of the civil population.

Previously, in the case of attacks against German soldiers, the German authorities had shot a certain number of French hostages to "compensate" for the lives of German soldiers and civilians. However, in recent weeks a growing number of French localities have been completely wiped out and their entire populations exterminated to "revenge" attacks on German garrisons.

These terror campaigns have been carried out by specially trained contingents of SS Elite troops.

Colorful Ensign—And Career

Wide World from United States Coast Guard

Coast Guard to Celebrate 154th Anniversary on Aug. 4

The colorful United States Coast Guard ensign, one of the nation's most beautiful service flags, flies with Coast Guard combat units on every front. The ensign was designed in 1789 and has 16 stripes to indicate the 16 States then in the Union. The Coast Guard emblem in the lower right-hand corner was added in 1924. It flies on all Coast Guard ships, cutters, and patrol boats.

U. S. Coast Guard Sets Record Of 154 Years of Sea Vigilance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—With its men serving throughout the world, carrying Allied troops and supplies from home ports to beachheads and sweeping the seven seas for enemy U-boats, the United States Coast Guard will observe the 154th anniversary of its founding on Aug. 4.

Fighting wars is nothing new to the Coast Guard, for soon after it was organized in 1790 by Alexander Hamilton as the Revenue Cutter Service to combat smuggling and enforce the country's revenue laws, it saw service as a military unit in the war against France. It has been fighting in every United States war since.

Today the skilled surfman who in peacetime manned the small familiar surf stations, with their gleaming white walls and red roofs, are a vital cog in the Allied liberation forces. Some of the world's greatest small-boat handlers, they are operating landing barges on beachheads all over the globe, from Salerno and Normandy to Guam.

Cutters Search for U-Boats

The sleek cutters which in peacetime scoured the Atlantic for smugglers, wrecks, and icebergs now prowl through the same waters, loaded to the gunwales with powerful depth charges for U-boats lurking to attack Allied convoys.

Other Coast Guardsmen are serving on the huge attack transports which carry troops and supplies from American ports right up to the beachheads.

With the expansion of duties through the years has come a vast change in the ships of the Coast Guard. When the service was founded, the fleet of cutters were small 75-ton schooners only 50 feet in length. Coast Guardsmen from this area today man great ships in the huge Coast Guard fleet ranging from small 83-foot "subbusters" to huge 500-foot transports. Today's cutters are swift 300-foot diesel vessels, and new-type frigates, destroyer escorts, have been added during the past year.

Here in New York, where Alexander Hamilton made his address calling for establishment of the Revenue Cutter Service on the steps of the Sub-Treasury on Wall Street, the home-front responsibilities of the Coast Guard have not yielded to its vigorous front-line service.

Prevents Fire and Sabotage

In the tradition of the corps, which set up the first life-saving station in the United States at a spot near Sandy Hook, N. J., in 1848, the Coast Guard is waging a brilliant campaign against loss from fire and sabotage.

In New York, now the busiest port in the world, fire losses have been reduced from a $4,000,000 high in 1941 to practically zero under the Coast Guard's port-security program under the direction of its Captain of the Port and officers of the district. This has come about despite the greatly increased use of port facilities stemming from continuous movements of troops and supplies.

Added to the 170,000 officers and men of the wartime Coast Guard roster is the Temporary Reserve and Auxiliary, the civilian part-time Coast Guardsmen who donate 24 or more hours a week from their business and profession to serve at posts on piers and other Coast Guard installations. Meanwhile, during the past year the SPARS, the Coast Guard's Women's Reserve, has grown in size and importance, with hundreds of young women now on duty in the Third Naval District here.

Hillman Maps Campaign To Aid Roosevelt

Continued from Page 1

re-election of President Roosevelt and a progressive Congress.

The difference between these committees, as far as the layman's eye can see, exists in the membership possibilities. While the C. I. O. P. A. C. was limited to the membership of the C. I. O., the N. C. P. A. C. is open not only to C. I. O. members but to Americans from whatever field of activity. Not only C. I. O. members are to be solicited by the P. A. C., but all Americans. By producing N. C. P. A. C., Mr. Hillman in effect let the bars down so that for the coming battle to keep Mr. Roosevelt in the White House any American could contribute to the P. A. C. fighting fund.

At the time, the formation of the N. C. P. A. C. was interpreted as the C. I. O. P. A. C.'s way of getting around the Smith-Connally Act which prohibits labor unions from making contributions connected with the election of President and Vice-President. It does not prohibit their activity in primaries and in conventions. The C. I. O. P. A. C. simply will be replaced by the N. C. P. A. C. with a broader base.

It also was believed at that time from certain remarks Mr. Hillman made that the C. I. O. P. A. C. would freeze its funds and activities until after the election to avoid any danger of conflicting with the law.

But Mr. Hillman made it clear in Chicago that that was not the case and Lee Pressman, C. I. O.'s general counsel, more recently confirmed that interpretation. However, Mr. Pressman points out that the $500,000 left in the C. I. O. P. A. C. fund after devoting more than $200,000 to various primary campaigns will be frozen for the duration of the campaign since these sums were direct contributions from union treasuries.

Campaign Program

Instead of retiring for the period of the election campaign, it now is evident that the C. I. O. P. A. C. will continue its political activities not only of trying to arouse people to use their political rights but also to support the Democratic ticket.

This also means, as Mr. Hillman made clear in Chicago, that each of these Committees is eligible to collect and spend $3,000,000 (the limit set by the Hatch Act), thus making it possible, at least, for the two Political Action Committees to accumulate and devote $6,000,000 to campaign activities. Contributions to both these funds will start from scratch.

It is expected, however, that the political activities of these two Committees, while devoted to the same cause, may pursue their purposes somewhat differently. Thus the N. C. P. A. C. will make the contributions to the candidates permitted by law. The C. I. O. P. A. C., to prevent legal disputes, will devote its energies and dollars to turning out the vote and indulging in political education.

Mr. Pressman has denied that the N. C. P. A. C. was formed to permit the doubling of the limit of contributions by the Political Action Committee. It is anybody's guess, he says, how much the Committees will be able to collect.

Investigation Looms

Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, co-author of the Smith-Connally Act, is unconvinced by either Mr. Hillman's or Mr. Pressman's arguments. Regardless of Attorney General Francis Biddle's ruling some month ago that C. I. O. P. A. C. had not violated the law in collecting its $700,000 political fund and using it in primary struggles. Mr. Smith remains unconvinced. A new House Campaign Expenditures Committee, headed by Representative Clinton P. Anderson (D) of New Mexico, will investigate contributions fully, he promised recently.

Tightening of Power in Reich Expected to Affect N. Italy

Continued from Page 1

freeing Mussolini from the custody of the Badoglio police. In recent weeks, however, there have been numerous indications that the critical military situation might precipitate a showdown.

The German authorities have been dissatisfied with the Fascist ministers who are accused of being mainly responsible for the general popular discontent and the increase in Partisan activity. Mussolini has been blamed for having no more prestige among the people and for having lost all his personal energy.

Moreover, his latest attempts—made in a sensational series of articles published in the Milan Corriere Della Sera under the title "History of the Year" (Autumn, 1942, to Autumn, 1943) and obviously written by himself to justify his former policy and to make others responsible for the military defeat and the political collapse of July, 1943, must be regarded as a serious political blunder. Publication of the Corriere articles at the present time is a clear indication that Mussolini has lost his grip on the situation and is mainly interested in justifying past mistakes.

As a matter of fact, the authority of the Fascist government has been reduced to a minimum.

Contact between the central and local authorities is constantly decreasing and every province is already practically self-governing. Desertions are constantly increasing in the Fascist ranks. There have been signs that prefects and other officials are trying to favor anti-Fascists in an attempt to form a moral alibi for the future. Many hierarchs reportedly are having papers prepared to be able to "get away" at the first intimation of danger.

In addition, some so-called "moderate" elements within the neo-Fascist Party seem to have been engaged in maneuvers to break out of the German trap. Reliable Swiss sources, for instance, recently received reports that the Fascist Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Signor Mazzolini had tried to contact the Bonomi government in order to see whether it would not be possible "to bridge the differences between the Democratic and the Fascist governments."

All these developments have played into the hands of Signor Farinacci who is clamoring for a total war effort. "Our people," says his mouthpiece the Cremona Regime Fascista, "feel admiration for and willingly dedicate themselves to those who act with determination. Germans in command of Italian soldiers and workers: This is the ideal which completely satisfies those who command and those who obey."

When Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring went to Italy several weeks ago to confer with German and Italian leaders there, Signor Farinacci's policy apparently won the day. Field Marshal Gen. Albert von Kesselring reportedly out of patience with the bickering among Fascist leaders in Northern Italy had suggested a radical change of the composition of the Fascist government in favor of the Farinacci group. Simultaneously a German correspondent writing from Venice began to hint that "stringent internal political measures" were imminent, while a Fascist radio commentator stated that Mussolini was engaged in reshuffling the government.

Meanwhile Signor Fariancci had launched a whole series of violent attacks in Regime Fascista against the Fascist Minister of Justice Signor Pisenti whom he accused of treason and against Party Secretary Alessandro Pavolini. A few days later an agitated session attended by the heads of the provinces and by the chief party leaders resulted in a significant strengthening of Farinacci's influence.

Carlo Borsani, director of Mussolini's mouthpiece Repubblica Fascista, resigned his post. Mussolini's support Borsani had conducted the recent press campaign against Farinacci which had reached its climax in a sensational editorial in the Turin Stampa, written by Stampa's Editor in Chief Concetto Pettinato, Signor Pettinato has been imprisoned for the past five weeks.

Wave of Brutality

Simultaneously there were indications of a new wave of extreme brutality toward opponents of the present regime, including "moderate" Fascists. In Padua the municipal administration passed into the hands of Fascist extremists. Numerous Fascist officials appear to have been replaced by members of the Farinacci clique.

The decisive blow, however, was struck by the Germans soon after the Göring conference when they placed Italian military authorities under German control and took over the command of Fascist troops and the police. This decision led to the "resignation" of the Fascist War Minister Marshal Rodolfo Graziani. Marshal Graziani's removal has deprived Mussolini of the last real support his regime might have been able to mobilize against the political offensive of the Farinacci faction. It is, therefore, not surprising that Mussolini reportedly went to Germany to ask the German leader to let Graziani remain at the head of the elusive Fascist army. But it is very improbable that the Germans will accede to the Italian request. The die seems to have been cast in favor of Farinacci, irrespective of whether the Cremona leader actually will be made premier of a committee for public safety with Mussolini remaining head of the Republic.

Congress to Act On Reconversion

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes announced July 28 he had been notified by House and Senate leaders that reconversion legislation will be taken up promptly when Congress reconvenes Tuesday.

Mr. Byrnes said he had sent telegrams to Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, and House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts last Wednesday and that they had informed him they would co-operate to insure prompt consideration of the surplus war property bill and to establish an office of demobilization as soon as Congress meets.

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas joined in the assurance.

The announcement said Senator Barkley is expected to arrive in Washington on Monday or Tuesday and that the Senate Military Affairs Committee will meet Tuesday to consider the legislation.

The Byrnes announcement followed a plea for immediate action by Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia, who declared reconversion legislation is needed in "preparation for the collapse of Germany."

Big and Little 'M' Divided (in Bracket) 'Square' Up in Airport-Fund 'Racket'

Continued from Page 1

whole thing multiplied by capital M divided by three.

The little m stands for the amount of money each state would get; a is the state population; b its area in square miles; c the number of planes licensed in each state; d the number of airports in the state, and the capital M represents the total appropriation.

[The formula really looks a lot fancier as it's printed in the bill: The Government Printing Office used real brackets instead of spelling them out, and dug up some Greek sigma letters to indicate "summation of."]

Before finding fault with the formula, at a conference of the National Aeronautical Association, Mr. Rhyne got out his pencil and gave it a whirl.

"I failed miserably on the first step—squaring the population of Rhode Island," he said. "I might as well have started on Texas. There was never anything like this in my little blue-backed arithmetic."

Mr. Rhyne said he was happy to absolve Representative Randolph of actually inventing the formula.

"I'll bet Randolph can't work it either," he said. "I have discovered it was developed by the ace mathematician down at the the Coast and Geodetic Survey."

Congress hasn't started debating the bill yet. The vacationing lawmakers will be back next month—if they don't hear about this.

Foster Homes Asked For 150 N. Y. Babies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—Families in Greater New York are being urged by Harry W. Marsh, Acting Commissioner of Welfare, to open their doors to 150 babies needing foster homes.

"In spite of the response to previous public appeals made by the 16 child-placing agencies, there is an increasing lack of homes for babies," Mr. Marsh said, and it becomes especially serious at this time of the year. He stressed that hundreds of babies have been deprived temporarily of their own homes because of the war, and that they "need the love and care that foster parents can give them to tide them over until their own homes, temporarily broken, are mended again."

These babies are not for adoption, Mr. Marsh said. Qualifications of foster parents include sufficient income to maintain a proper home and willingness to give the child religious training in his own faith.

Families will be paid from $25 to $30 a month for the care of each child, and medical and dental care provided by the welfare agencies.

$10,000 Unguarded On City Main Stem

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 29 (AP)—Late at night at the intersection of Charlotte's two main stems, Patrolman W. T. Bryant picked up a bag, perched on top of a mail box. It was very heavy and felt like a bag full of money. It was.

An employee of a local firm, on the way to a night depository, had stopped at the mail box to mail some letters and had forgotten the bag, containing $10,992.

Dies Brands C. I. O. Unit Political Arm of New Deal

Continued from Page 1

I am of the opinion that the C. I. O. Political Action Committee is in reality not so much a labor political committee as it is the political arm of the New Deal Administration," Investigator Stripling wrote in his report.

He pointed out that the P. A. C. was in frequent touch with Mrs. Roosevelt and such high government officials as Attorney General Francis Biddle; Elmer Davis, chief of the Office of War Information; Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins; Chester Bowles, head of the Office of Price Administration, and Jonathan Daniels, assistant to the President.

It was after studying the report that Mr. Dies wrote a letter to other committee members suggesting that the information gathered by Mr. Stripling be turned over to the Attorney General with the recommendation "that he institute an immediate investigation as to possible violations of the Hatch Act."

Mr. Stripling did not disclose the nature of the various calls between the P. A. C. and Government officials, nor is it known if he was able to discover this. The lits of calls was obtained by subpoenaing the telephone and telegraph records of the New York Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Timing of Calls

The report did note, however, that some of the calls were made during periods of intense political activity, specifically at the time Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama, a member of the Dies committee unpopular with labor, was defeated in the primaries; Mr. Dies, also unpopular with labor, decided not to run, and Senator D. Worth Clark (D.) of Idaho was defeated in the primaries.

One of the details given by Mr. Stripling was the fact that between December, 1943, and May, 1944, David K. Niles, administrative assistant to the President, received 13 calls from the P. A. C. at the White House. Eleven of the calls were from C. B. Baldwin, former head of the Farm Security Administration and now with the P. A. C., and two from Sidney Hillman, head of the P. A. C. Mr. Hillman also called Mrs. Roosevelt and Mr. Daniels.

Samuel Rosenman, special counsel to the President; Lowell Mellett, formerly an assistant to the President, and an unknown "Miss Dutches" also were phoned from the PAC New York Office. Various governmental agencies also were phoned.

Wallace Proposed To Head Food Group

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President, was suggested in official quarters July 26 as a possible head for a postwar international organization to stabilize prices and supplies of food and farm products.

Such an organization was advocated by the United Nations Food Conference held at Hot Springs, Va., a year ago. A report on a proposed constitution for it is expected within two weeks.

The goal of an international organization, as outlined by the Hot Springs meeting, would be to promote the production of sufficient supplies to meet the world's nutritional needs, and at the same time to stabilize markets and prices so as to assure producers equitable prices.

This organization would take over as soon as the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration finishes the task of meeting relief needs of war-torn areas in the immediate period following the war.

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Teen-Agers in Overprivileged Communities Need Youth Centers, Too. Ask Them

By Mary Kelly
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manhasset, L. I.

A group of young people here in what has been called an overprivileged community wanted a place in which to spend afternoons and evenings "where they wouldn't be confronted with a bar," in the words of one of their adult advisors. A very active monument to their ambition now flourishes on Plandome Road, where a youth center amuses a steady stream of habitutees with its soft drink dispensary, juke box, ping-pong table, piano.

The 150 teen-agers who use these services are quietly carrying on an educational task within their community.

"As is often true in the more prosperous suburbs," commented one observer, "the example of misspent leisure time was all around these young people. Many of their parents were too busy with bridge or cocktail parties to take on a war job. Sectionalism was prevalent, separating those who might otherwise have enjoyed friendly relationships. Boys and girls too young for war service, too well-financed to need jobs, were on the loose. They were getting into mischief."

Once opened, the youth center attracted public notice. It was pictured in a film, "Youth in Crisis" shown in the March of Time projection room one evening last October, and among the guests were a score or more of center's ringleaders. Out of that grew the Manhattan Youth Council, organized by 22 young people of Manhasset, and dedicated to large-minded civic ideals.

"The Youth Council is a service organization," says the literature coming from this venture. It exists "to promote co-operation among young people for the service of the entire community."

On Neighborhood Problems

At present, several youth-staffed committees are at work on neighborhood problems. One of these conducts a fight against vandalism which, an FBI agent told the group at one of their meetings, is but a short step from sabotage, especially when the property destroyed is war material. Another devotes itself to a campaign for enforcement of the law governing the sale of liquors to minors—a campaign which is said to be progressing successfully. Other committees follow through with interesting activities such as putting on a hobby show, dramatics, chess club, athletics, pet show, camera club, and year book. Then there are the "arm chair admirals," boys who plot battles from technical data, getting down onto the floor to study miniature formations, estimate distances and chances for victory.

Sponsoring the council is the Community Recreation Committee, organized by the School Community Association of the Manhasset public schools. The chairman of the adult advisory committee is Dr. Frederic M. Thrasher of New York University, a resident of this suburb, who speaks of it as a "laboratory" in connection with the courses in dealing with preventing juvenile delinquency which he gives at the university.

"In a well-to-do suburb with all the modern 'inconveniences' there is frequently a need for recreational headquarters and a planning for young people," he said. "A community that looks very beautiful on the outside may prove very disadvantageous for rearing children. You may discover that you have an adolescent culture in the community. The standards are not determined by the children, the home or the school, but the pattern is set by the older children."

Vexing problems, which in all probability are handled outside of court, he continued, are nevertheless apt to trouble the community. These are apt to be those of larceny, arson, vandalism, drinking, sex, and driving without a license.

Quality of Leadership

"The solution, of course, is not in mere physical facilities placed at the disposal of the young," Dr. Thrasher said. "It is in the quality of the leadership provided. The human factor is most important. It takes about 100 parents a month to operate the Center which is never open without having a parent present."

He stressed the need for keeping the program "positive," that is an expression of group activity—a continuing, live drama of young people in action today.

One of the latest developments is the formation of another committee, "The Manhasseters," 50 boys and girls working on civic affairs who have adopted the following four planks in their platform: To discover ways of improving the community; to work for a united community (here the young people, however unconsciously, are setting an example in proving that those of different backgrounds of race, religion and nationality can work together); to have the local newspaper read in every home, since you can't be a good citizen unless you know what's going on in your town, and to stop sabotage, more usually described as vandalism.

On the walls of the center is art with a test for those who can "take it." Caricatures of the frequenters have been sketched by their colleagues. In a few weeks it will be time for a new decorating scheme. Such changes keep up the interest and afford art practice, Dr. Thrasher said. Rules of conduct, incidentally, are laid down by the young people.

Larger facilities and particularly a swimming pool are needed. But, even with its limitations, the project has attracted more than casual attention from neighboring towns, some of which are planning similar "laboratories."

March of Time's "Youth in Crisis"

At the Milk Bar in the Manhasset Youth Center, Manhasset, Long Island, where boy meets girl and the teen-age crowd have the simple good times they really enjoy. These young people have formed committees, also, to deal with neighborhood problems and in general to take the lead in guiding teen-agers in the way they should go. "Delinquency? Who?—Us?" they would laugh. Yet in hundreds of "overprivileged" communities like this one, boys and girls who "have everything" are without the one thing they value so much, a gathering place of their own.

Showing: 'The Artist at Work'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

Over 70 exhibitions of paintings, part of the "Art for the People" scheme of the British Institute of Adult Education, have been shown in Scottish towns and villages since the project was extended to Scotland. The work began in the summer of 1940, when Mr. Charles Kemp, then honorary secretary of the Institute's Scottish branch, assisted by his wife, selected a group of about 60 paintings, which they showed in Aberdeen, Stonehaven, and Inveraray. When Mr. Kemp joined the Army his wife was left to carry on this formidable piece of pioneer work alone.

As Mrs. Ellen Kemp told the writer, to hold an exhibition of paintings is easier said than done. First it must be decided what the exhibition is to comprise. Next, whose advice should be sought? Where can the paintings be found, and how can they be procured for exhibition? Good speakers must be found and persuaded to travel long distances. Insurance and transport, always a problem, is a formidable one in wartime. All this Mrs. Kemp had to do without clerical assistance. But she was encouraged by the increasing response and by the amount of responsibility shouldered locally, especially by directors and curators of art galleries, artists, private collectors, and art teachers in Scotland.

Touring with these exhibitions gave Mrs. Kemp a fine opportunity for studying the ordinary man's reaction to art, and of hearing of his preferences and difficulties. The experience made her realize that occasional exhibitions were of little value. This led her to plan and organize an exhibition —"The Artist at Work"—to provide a background and serve as a rough guide to enable the lay student to form his own judgment based on some knowledge and understanding.

Briefly, the exhibition shows, as simply as possible, by means of color reproductions, the materials and methods employed by artists in all the important art periods of painting.

A sculpture section was designed by Benno Schotz who himself gave practical demonstrations of the sculptor at work.

I. G. Gorrie

Through the Editor's Window

Private Schools and the American Way

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Much is written these days to interpret the purpose and aims of the public schools, and of recent years many books have been published discussing liberal education and the colleges. Within the week there came to my desk the first volume other than the Porter Sargent Handbooks I have ever happened to see which sets forth a study and interpretation of the private or independent schools as an expression of American life. It is: "Our Independent Schools, The Private School in American Education," by Ernest Barrett Chamberlain; published by the American Book Company, 88 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., at $2. There have been, of course, other volumes on this subject, but so few as to make the debut of a newcomer something of an occasion.

Anyone interested in the American private school, whether parent, educator, alumni, or patron, would gain a valuable overall picture from this book. By very nature, each individual school appeals to certain individuals, therefore most of us are likely to know one or two schools well and the others not at all. Mr. Chamberlain, having examined hundreds, studied their characteristics and their achievements as well as their highly individual appeals, has found notable qualities in common, and from this has been able to present their contribution to American life as distinct from that of the public schools, and every whit as American.

* * *

Their roots are deep in a conviction of Christian education. It is interesting to learn how strong the church schools are in the body. St. Paul's, Kent, the Cranbrook schools, the Westminster Choir College, great Quaker schools like the George, and those others, now "undenominational" that were founded by religious-minded protestant laymen and for many years headed by ministers. Reading of so many, one gains a sense of the fundamentally Christian emphasis in most of them, and that this is a definite part of the contribution of the Independent Schools to American life. The author further takes up in some detail the historic roles of some of the older schools, and the growth of the "academy," the "country day school" and the "progressive school" in its various types.

What are some of the outstanding characteristics of the private school? For one thing, individual schools within the overall pattern are so different, that there is a type of school for every child. For another, they are all committed to individual attention—having a regard for every student. It is their promise to give each child the best possible chance to unfold. This is a primary aim any public school, also, would like to have, but obviously it cannot be followed through so far in state-supported schools, for they must put the welfare of the whole group first and their groups are large.

* * *

Small classes, and the conference method of teaching—rather than recitation in the old sense—are also characteristic of the Independent Schools. Doing a really able job of guidance and counseling is another. The war has emphasized greater attention to physical development, but most private schools all along have had intramural sports in order to bring every child into action according to his needs. They have also encouraged outdoor activities that last longer in a person's life than games — hiking, riding, nature study, swimming, the individual and the co-operative as well as the competitive "sports." They nearly all have a homelike atmosphere, even the country day schools, and a community life that is designed to bring out the child, give him responsibilities and a sense of order and co-operation.

In addition to their democratic reason for being—that Americans may choose a form of education they prefer, other than the public form provided—definite emphasis on building up a democratic spirit within them is another characteristic found in the private schools as a whole. There is amazingly little attention paid to a pupil's wealth or forebears, while scholarships generously given widen the selection of pupils. All are citizens of the school community, with a place to win among their fellows. Quiet guidance from the faculty, who number one to every ten or even fewer pupils, helps the child who needs it, whether too shy or too aggressive. In recent years the Work Plan, in which every child has certain responsibilities, "chores," shouldered in rotation, for keeping the school going, has deepened this democratic experience.

Mr. Chamberlain in two of his later chapters presents the more urgent problems faced today by the private schools, as well as the way in which they have adapted themselves to meet these problems while still maintaining a high liberal arts standard. The conclusions in his chapter of summary at the end are both interesting and encouraging.

The volume makes available so much that is of value to any of us who are interested in education, that I feel I do it an injustice to leave it with this brief article. Those who will, are urged to read it for themselves. Beyond this, I hope to bring up in separate articles and to discuss in greater detail a few of the characteristics of the private schools which have here only been mentioned.

Children in the Park

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

O these are lovely like a field of flowers,
Like toy balloons in pink and blue and yellow,
Like petals and gay clouds and silken grass.
We smooth their fluffy hair and give them sweets,
And try to shield them from all ugliness.
They are too beautiful for this grim world.
And yet

Expediency silences ideal.
With folded hands we watch the stealthy growth
Of pride and envy, ignorance and hate.
In this their setting, we who now should work
To guard the way. For it is not enough
To offer thanks that we can feed them well.
And clothe them suitably and give them schools
With laboratories and gymnasiums.
Or feel a sentimental warmth for them.

How few the years before these now so lovely,
So fresh, so innocent, must prepare themselves
Either to continue things we have begun
On a sound basis or repeat the grim
Inhuman sacrifice.
Can we not stem

The tide of self-destruction, check the trade
That makes men tools of tyranny again?
A deal in oil or zinc; a vote to save
Some vested interests which are the pride
Of group or nation; or mere apathy
May jeopardize, as such have done before,
The lives of these so lovely. As we look
Hearts melting at the sight, we must remain
For their sake vigilant and fully armed.

PEARL STRACHAN.

The Indian Today

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Young Indians of today are at the cross roads of two civilizations. The moving stream of social progress sometimes surges with violent thrust against beloved traditions and institutions. Sometimes it slowly seeps into social customs, changing them gently and gradually. But its movement is persistent. Neither Indians nor whites can go back and relieve the past. History may be dramatized, but life demands to be lived and played. Such is the keynote of the paper-bound book, "This Is the Indian," by Earle F. Dexter, Director of Promotion and Extension Activities, Cook Christian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona. Printed by the Friendship Press, New York City. Price 25 cents a copy.

Mr. Dexter explains that while the Indians of today are proud of the customs and costumes of their parents, these belong strictly in the past, for young Indians are becoming more and more like young whites every day. He relates how a white man studied the sign language before leaving his eastern home, so he might converse with the "aborigines of the Wild West," who didn't use it themselves and probably never knew it!

The illustrations feature with equal clarity the Indians of the past and the present, and there is a double spread map of the United States, pictorially locating the different tribes once on the North American continent.

Ta-de-win.

For More Schools

Newspapers in Honduras are cooperating with the government in its nationwide fight to further universal education.

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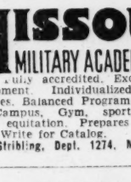

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The Home Forum

Perfection Is

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE MIDST of every appearance of imperfection it may seem hard to realize that God made man perfect, in His own image and likeness. However, it must be borne in mind that mortal man is not the man of God's creating. He is an erroneous, material concept of man, to be put aside for the true idea of man as spiritual and perfect. Isaiah writes, "Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils" (Isaiah 2:22), and the Apostle Paul says (Colossians 3:9,10), "Lie not one to another, seeing that ye have put off the old man with his deeds; and have put on the new man, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him."

Christ Jesus was able not only to see man and the universe as perfect, but also to remove the blindness, deafness, disease, and fear which seem to testify that man is imperfect. Writing in Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says (pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick. Thus Jesus taught that the kingdom of God is intact, universal, and that man is pure and holy."

* * *

Christ Jesus claimed his oneness with God, perfect Being, and proved it. He taught that this divine relationship was also true for each one. By healing disease and overcoming death, he proved man's at-one-ment with God, Soul. Manifesting true wisdom, intelligence, and spiritual ability, he proved man to be at one with perfect Mind. His gentleness, patience, unselfishness, and gratitude, his compassion and tenderness, exemplified man's oneness with divine Love.

He expected his followers likewise to prove man's oneness with God. His prayer was (John 17: 11, 20, 21): "Holy Father, keep through thine own name those whom thou hast given me, that they may be one, as we are. . . . Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word; that they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us."

It is necessary that we begin to think of ourselves not as mortals but as immortals, God's children, existing forever at one with Spirit, God. We must begin to comprehend that we have no beginning and shall have no ending. A little child when asked how old he was replied, "As old as God." Spiritual man has existed forever in divine consciousness; he has been forever at one with perfect Being.

A student of Christian Science had been trying to overcome a physical illness, but it seemed very aggressive. He earnestly desired that the error in his thought which was keeping him from making his demonstration of healing might be revealed. Soon came the answer to his prayer, his earnest desire to have error uncovered, "Why, you have been seeing an imperfect condition and then trying to change it to a perfect condition." Then he gratefully declared: "Nothing needs to be changed, for perfection is now. I have always been this perfect man." Instantly he was well.

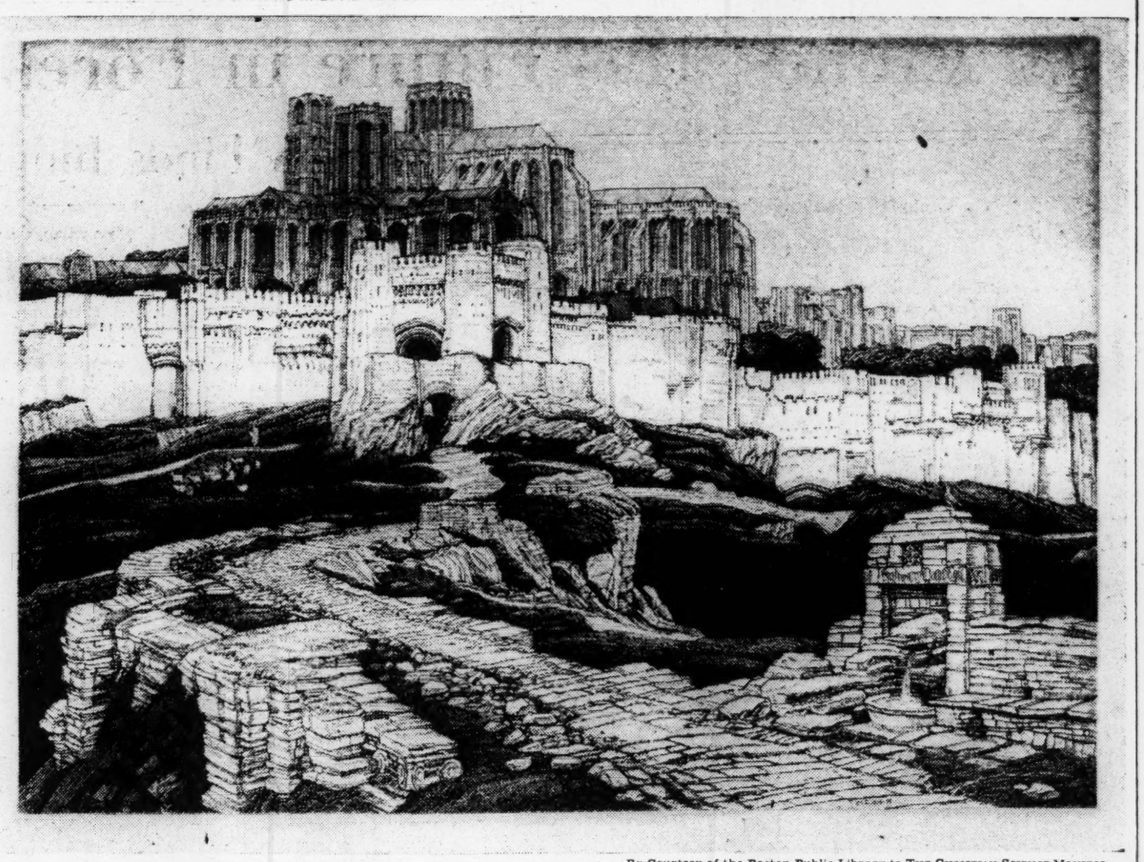
* * *

Just as one has the multiplication table in mind when working out problems in arithmetic, so one needs to keep mentally before him the fact that man is, and forever has been, at one with perfect Being. If someone says, "Two times two equals five," one instantly thinks, "No, two times two is four." Just so, whenever any evidence is presented to the contrary, one needs instantly to declare that man is and always has been perfect. An artist, when painting a picture of a beautiful landscape, has the scene before his thought as he paints. Likewise, in order to bring out in our lives "the beauty of holiness" we must keep before us the perfection of divine Love's universe.

Mrs. Eddy writes of man in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 262): "God creates man perfect and eternal in His own image. Hence man is the image, idea, or likeness of perfection—an ideal which cannot fall from its inherent unity with divine Love, from its spotless purity and original perfection." Let us be alert to know that man does not need to return to perfection, since he is the eternal "likeness of perfection."

Gratitude, wisdom, purity, compassion, and spiritual discernment are inherent in man. He does not need to gain them, because they are part of his being. Right now are we God's children. All that is in divine Mind is ours by reflection. Perfection is, not shall be.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]



By Courtesy of the Boston Public Library to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SARRAS": *An Etching by Frederick Landseer Maur Griggs*

FREDERICK LANDSEER MAUR GRIGGS is one of the more distinguished etchers of our time. Every print that bears his signature also bears the mark of dignity and loftiness. He loved England, his native land, and he was especially attached to medieval England which for him emblemized perfection in grace, goodness, and beauty. Griggs was not unique among artists in idealizing the past, or even in favoring the Gothic era. He was exceptional, however, in his architectural inventions; for often he constructed edifices on the plate, instead of recording some surviving monument. "Sarras" is such a composition, erected stone by stone from the artist's fancy.

Griggs built the church according to the English Gothic tradition. He set it firmly within the typical protective medieval walls. The fanciful town was approached by a well-laid road. The plate was never finished. The artist had apparently intended to carry this prodigious fabrication of stone to a still greater extreme. Though unfinished, the plate gives no impression of incompleteness. Griggs was patient with detail; he exacted from himself unstinting effort.

"Sarras" may be examined somewhat abstractly. For a moment, towers, lancets and buttresses, ramparts and corbels may be ignored, as the eyes follow the mounting and receding lines of direction. There seems to be a composition akin to music, with sequences analogous to harmonic and contrapuntal design. Griggs' design ran not only from left to right, but forward and back.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Ulysses Knows His Ordeals

THIS MORNING I was roused at six o'clock by a prodigious racket outside. It quickly thrust itself into my consciousness as a sound that I had been expecting all summer to hear, that of the blue jays berating Ulysses.

The growing clamor made it clear that the jays were convening from near and far. I lay quiet for a while, curious to hear how long they would continue their outcry; then, wishing to see as well as to listen, I put on slippers and a dressing-gown and went down to the veranda. Most of the neighbors are away, the rest were presumably asleep, not even the paper-boy was abroad. Our suburban hill was as quiet as a Vermont mountainside, except for the birds.

* * *

Two jays were hysterically flitting back and forth from a low limb of an oak to the trunk of the tree and screaming at brief, regular intervals. Their cries were answered by those of another pair, alert and excited, in a hemlock close by. From an oak at the farther side of the driveway, six of the husky blue-coats swooped, and returned, and shouted hoarsely. Across the street in taller oaks, and even from the wooded ravine that runs a couple of hundred feet below the road, there was a loud echo of the creaking hubbub. The air was saturated with it.

On the lowest section of the veranda parapet, anxious but unbowed, was the cause of the commotion, my solitary gray cat, my Ulysses. When he heard the door close behind me, he turned his head and opened his mouth once in a wide, but voiceless comment.

* * *

The birds kept up their protests, which they had already been carrying on for twenty minutes. Then Ulysses, with unimpaired dignity, got down from his place, walked slowly up the steps, and sat himself on the upper parapet. The jays continued to be agitated.

In a few minutes, Ulysses came to me and curled himself in my lap. At that the birds lost all interest. The two on the nearest tree only grumbled once in a while; the others, who had made all the trees around lively with darting blue shapes, disappeared. You would wonder how so large a convention could dissolve so quickly, with no evidence of it left except a few far-off gratings of sound. As for Ulysses, he was comfortable in my lap, looking as innocent as he had a right to; for, whatever the jays may think, he has nothing on his conscience, either in thought or in deed.

* * *

I don't know where the jays have gone. Other years, from early summer, they have always been plentiful and vociferous around the house, driving away smaller birds, finding Ulysses wherever he might be, as he sedately perambulated the stone walls between our garden and our neighbors' or else napped in the lilies. This year the jays have not made themselves noticeable until this morning, and now they are again invisible. In their place, here and there among the leaves, are small, charming visitors, flycatchers, a warbler or two, and of course our trig little friends, the chipping sparrows. I don't deny the blue jay his handsome plumage or his fidelity to his family and a kind of scolding cheerfulness; but my heart is warmer toward less obtrusive birds, partly, it may be, because they never talk harshly to Ulysses.

* * *

Out-of-doors in hot weather, Ulysses has two favorite haunts. One is his nest among the day-lilies, which I permit him because, though he mats the leaves, he looks cool and shaded among them, and has a comfortable way of speaking to me from his retreat when I pass by. The other is the gutter in the cement driveway. It is exposed to the sun; but, on the most torrid days, he lies elongated in that little trough, which he must find comforting, though to me it looks like the hottest place he could choose.

Inside the house he camps in all sorts of forbidden spots and has to be evicted, or lifted from chair or bed while his own particular mat is painstakingly spread beneath him.

The other day I heard him call briefly in a tone that seemed to say: "Look where I am!"

"Oh, Lyssie!" I reproached him, for he was curled up on my favorite balcony chair without benefit of mat, blanket, or newspaper between him and the cushion. He did not move, only watched me steadily out of green eyes, and I did not clap my hands to make him get down. The reason was, I felt that he deserved some indulgence, for he had just had an experience far more disconcerting to him than blue jays or hot weather. He had had three days of Grand-baby in the house.

* * *

I think Grand-baby is the most incomprehensible object he has ever encountered. A hundred blue jays, all shouting at once, could not have the effect of her simplest gurgle. When he first heard the baby cry in an upper room, he looked at me in a questioning way and asked to go out. He has never approached her, never even looked at her; and, when she is brought into a room where he is, he quietly makes his exit. When he inadvertently enters a room where she is, he walks by with a wide, safe margin and sits down in the hall with his back to everyone. Thus he registers his disapproval, not only of this new usurping presence, but of all the rest of us, who have apparently forsaken our old allegiance. With traitors such as we are he will hold no truck and, except when forced by hunger, he has spent most of the period of Grand-baby's visit among the lilies. From acrimonious blue jays he will come to my lap, but the unfaithful lap that coddles a baby he disdains.

That is why I took it as an overture of renewed confidence when I found him sitting in my chair.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Fullkommenhet en kjensgjerning her og nu

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

MEDENS alt omkring oss bærer vidnesbyrd om ufullkommenhet, kan det synes vanskelig å erkjenne at Gud har skapt mennesket fullkomment, i Sitt eget billede og lignelse. Vi må imidlertid huske på at det dødelige menneske ikke er det menneske Gud har skapt. Det er en feilaktig, materiell oppfatning av mennesket, som må legges til side og erstattes med den sanne idé som fremstiller mennesket som åndelig og fullkomment. Esaias skriver: "Hold da op med å stole på mennesket, i hvis nese det bare er et pust" (Esaias 2:22), og apostelen Paulus sier (Kolossenserne 3:9,10): "Lyv ikke mot hverandre, I som har avklædd eder det gamle menneske med dets gjerninger og iklædd eder det nye, som fornyes til kunnskap efter sin skapers billede."

Kristus Jesus var ikke bare i stand til å se mennesket og universet som fullkomne, men også til å fjerne blindhet, døvhet, sykdom og frykt, som synes å vidne om at mennesket er ufullkomment. I *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften] skriver Mary Baker Eddy (s. 476, 477): "Jesus så i Videnskapen det fullkomne menneske, som viste sig for ham hvor det syndige dødelige menneske viser sig for dødelige. I dette fullkomne menneske så Frelseren Guds egen lignelse, og dette rette syn på mennesket helbredet de syke. Således lærte Jesus at Guds rike er uberørt, universalt, og at mennesket er rent og hellig."

Kristus Jesus gjorde krav på å være ett med Gud, den fullkomne Tilværelse, og beviste at han var det. Han lærte at dette guddommelige slektskapsforhold var en kjensgjerning for alle og enhver. Ved å helbrede sykdom og overvinne døden beviste han at mennesket er ett med Gud, Sjel. Ved å gi uttrykk for sann visdom, intelligens og åndelige evner beviste han at mennesket er ett med det fullkomne Sinn. Ved sin vennlighet, tålmodighet, uselviskhet og takknemlighet, sin medfølelse og ømhet viste han at mennesket er ett med den guddommelige Kjærlighet.

Han ventet at hans efterfølgere likeledes skulde bevise at mennesket er ett med Gud. Hans bønn lød (Johannes 17:11, 20, 21): "Hellige Fader! bevar dem i ditt navn, som du har gitt mig, forat de må være ett, likesom vi! . . . Men jeg beder ikke for disse alene, men også for dem som ved deres ord kommer til å tro på mig, at de alle må være ett, likesom du, Fader, i mig, og jeg i dig, at også de må være ett i oss."

Det er nødvendig at vi begynner å betrakte oss selv ikke som dødelige men som udødelige, som Guds barn, som til alle tider er ett med And, Gud. Vi må begynne å forstå at vårt liv er uten begynnelse og uten ende. En liten gutt som blev spurt hvor gammel han var, svarte: "Så gammel som Gud." Det åndelige menneske har i all evighet eksistert i den guddommelige bevissthet; det har til alle tider vært ett med den fullkomne Tilværelse.

En Christian Scientist [Kristen Videnskapsmann] hadde forsøkt å overvinne en legemlig sykdom, men den syntes å være meget hårdnakket. Han ønsket oprigtig å bli vist hvad det var for en villfarelse i hans tenkning som forhindret ham fra å demonstrere helbredelsen. Han fikk snart svaret på sin bønn, på sitt opriktige ønske om å se villfarelsen avsløret: "Du har jo sett en ufullkommen tilstand og så forsøkt å forandre den til en fullkommen tilstand." Derpå erklærte han takknemlig: "Der er ingenting som trenger å forandres, for fullkommenhet er en kjensgjerning nu. Jeg har alltid vært dette fullkomne menneske." Øieblikkelig var han frisk.

På samme måte som vi har multiplikasjonstabellen i tankene når vi løser en regneoppgave, må vi mentalt holde frem for oss den kjensgjerning at mennesket er, og til alle tider har vært, ett med den fullkomne Tilværelse. Hvis nogen sier: "To ganger to er fem," tenker vi øieblikkelig: "Nei, to ganger to er fire." Og på samme måte må vi øieblikkelig erklære at mennesket er og alltid har vært fullkomment, når som helst noget måtte fortelle oss det motsatte. Når en maler maler et billede av et vakkert landskap, har han hele tiden denne scenen i tankene. Forat vi skal kunne bringe "det helliges skjønnhet" til uttrykk i vårt liv, må vi likeledes holde frem for oss fullkommenheten av den guddommelige Kjærlighets univers.

Mrs. Eddy skriver om mennesket i *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (s. 262): "Gud skaper mennesket fullkomment og evig i Sitt eget billede. Derfor er mennesket fullkommenhetens billede, idé eller lignelse—et ideal som ikke kan falle eller bli skilt fra sin iboende enhet med den guddommelige Kjærlighet, fra sin plettfrie renhet og oprinnnelige fullkommenhet." La oss være årvåkne og holde fast ved at mennesket ikke behøver å vende tilbake til fullkommenheten, da det er fullkommenhetens evige lignelse.

Takknemlighet, visdom, renhet, medfølelse og åndelig opfattelsesevne er menneskets iboende egenskaper. Det behøver ikke å tilegne sig dem, fordi de er en del av dets tilværelse. Her og nu er vi Guds barn. Alt som er i det guddommelige Sinn, hører oss til ved gjenspeiling. Fullkommenhet er en kjensgjerning nu, ikke engang i fremtiden.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Pilgrim Brook

Quietly it fares through the wood,
Lapping past tree-root and mossy rock,
Flowing beneath the green archery of fern,
Bearing the cloud-patterned beauty of the sky,
And the leafy shapes of boughs;
At night,
Stars lie on its unsleeping surface.

Quietly it fares,
This wandering pilgrim of the forest, that moves onward with unhurried purpose,
Reaching for nothing as it passes,
But accepting all beauty;
With a gentle and artful persistence it makes its way,
Not to be turned aside,
Shaping itself with inimitable ease to its path,
Spilling above logs,
Gliding about boulders—
It creeps under or slips over whatever it meets;
And continually and continually it sings:
Sealed in crystal by winter, it murmurs in softly-syllabled lyrics—
Unending summer is in its song.

DOLORES CAIRNS

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking, and even children often use it.

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In the Ancient Villages of Norway

THERE IS GREAT CHARM about the Hardanger villages and the simple life of their inhabitants. Most of the villages, of course, differ little one from the other, and a description of one would be equally true of another. Vik, on the Eidfjord, may be considered a typical example, and, as it is also one of the oldest of these fjordside hamlets, its national character is, perhaps, more emphasized. Many of its ancient cottages retain features of the primitive Norwegian rural life, now fast disappearing. The old turf roofs, with their quaintness and colouring, and often prolific growth of wild flowers, are always intriguing to the visitor. The turf is laid over birch-bark and the roof is much more practical and cosy than might be supposed, being both watertight and warm. Showers are absorbed by the turf and dissipated by evaporation, whilst heavy rain is resisted by the birch-bark.

The primitive fire-places are constructed of rough unhewn slabs of rock and are usually built in a corner. There was originally no flue or chimney, the smoke passing away through a hole in the roof, which could be closed from the inside. Examples of this "røk-stue" or smoke-hole are becoming rare, as are also the roughly constructed rock fire-places, the latter being now supplanted by the large, upright, slow-combustion stove of Continental pattern connected with a flue.

These log-built houses are often weather-boarded and painted outside in bright colours, red, yellow, and white predominating. The unpainted interiors are a delight to the appreciative eye as they acquire with age a rich brown hue. The principal, and often the only, apartment of any size serves a variety of purposes. The owner and his family, or, in the case of the more affluent farmer, his family and his servants, make general use of the room and take their meals together. Here, too, are the beds of the head of the house and his wife, with other beds, at times, in the loft. The common room is also used for the cooking, for the spinning of the home-grown wool, and, in some houses, a hand-loom serves for the occupation of cloth-weaving during the winter.

Amongst the farm buildings, in addition to the living-house, there is a collection of outbuildings, the principal one being the "Stabbur," which is raised above the ground and stands on posts or columns of round timber, and is so constructed that rats and mice cannot ascend the posts and enter the building. This serves the purpose of a store for various foodstuffs and other things.

Another outbuilding called the "ild-hus" is really a primitive bakehouse where the rye flour is baked in thin, flat, crisp brown sheets known as "flad-brød." Then there are, of course, the usual barn and the necessary outbuildings to shelter the cattle. — From "A Wayfarer in Norway," by SAMUEL J. BECKETT. (New York: McBride.)

Moments Of a Garden

Often you would wonder which is the most beautiful moment in this garden—at noon, on a hot summer day, when the light reflected from the water quivers in dazzling patterns upon statues and walls, and upon the warm velvet of the lawns, or on spring mornings when in their mist the trees are towers of crystal, each twig a glittering vein in it, or later, when whole rival choirs of birds practise within them, and every twig is unfurling a golden and transparent pennon; on summer nights when you feel its mystery, as at other times you feel its joy—for in the manner of all gardens it is a little haunted, with the mystery of stillness and space and silence, a rustling sense of expectancy that, though alarming, is not disagreeable—and then, a miracle that can only occur in this neighborhood, the whole sky flames out from the furnaces, and the sighing, tall summer trees and the dark walls of the hedges smolder in the fierceness of this light until, after a minute or two, the flares subside and the world settles to darkness again, the white owl snores once more in her moated grange, the hollow tree upon an island, and the startled bats fly home in arching, segmented flight; or in the early mornings of October, when the mists and cobwebs natural to a Derbyshire fine morning at that season are being brushed away by the sun, which, nevertheless, all day long, seem a little tarnished, so that everything, every stone and trunk and dying, gilded leaf, takes on a hue of deeper and decaying gold. — From "Left Hand, Right Hand!" by SIR OSBERT SITWELL. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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Amazon, Land of Varied Climes, Has Future in Forest Products

Freed Nations To Draw Own Funds Abroad

Many of occupied lands have foreign resources and will levy lightly on UNNRA.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—Liberated countries in Europe with foreign exchange resources will draw on those rather than the funds of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, in the opinion of Herbert H. Lehman, director general of the UNRRA.

Speaking on the Beyond Victory program over Station WNYC last night, Mr. Lehman recalled that France, Belgium, Holland, and Norway, for example, have resources abroad and will accordingly levy lightly, if at all, on the international fund for necessary supplies.

Many Services

He held, however, that these countries will benefit from many of the services of the international agency, including UNRRA's Displaced Persons Operation, through which Mr. Lehman hopes to effect the repatriation of about 20,000,000 persons in Europe.

"For humane reasons, for reasons of good, hard-headed common sense, the United Nations are determined to see that all the lands that are released from tyranny shall have an equal and early chance to start rebuilding a new and better world," Mr. Lehman said.

"That is the mission of UNRRA. If it is successful, it will work itself out of existence in a few years. Being successful, it will make possible the establishment of an improved international order among the nations and permit them soon to return to their normal way of life."

Policies Outlined

During the program, which was jointly sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, Mr. Lehman, formerly Governor of New York, outlined the policies of the United Nations toward war-stricken peoples.

"First," he said, "the United Nations as a group respect and share the desire of every member nation to be free and self-determining.

"Second, the United Nations know that every liberated nation will do its utmost out of its own resources to bring its people back to health and strength and re-establish its agriculture and industry.

"Third, the United Nations know that not all of the liberated nations will have immediately to handle resources large enough to provide a fully adequate supply of goods and services for their people.

"Fourth, to any liberated nation which lacks resources of its own to do a fully adequate job, the United Nations through UNRRA will extend a helping hand, and, so far as its resources permit, make available out of the pooled resources of all 44 nations the required goods and services."

By a Staff Artist

How Transport in South America Pulls Toward Argentina and Away From Brazil

Geography and business initiative have combined to supply Argentina with railways, river steamship lines, and roads that link Buenos Aires to neighboring capitals. Some of the Argentine railways have long been in operation, as compared with Brazil's current effort to drive a rail line through into Bolivia. Brazil, as the map shows, has regular rail service with Uruguay, and a rail-river connection with Paraguay. In the air, Brazil is on a par with Argentina, its neighbor to the south. Airplanes and river boats are Brazil's only means of travel to some of its immense inland territory, particularly in the Amazon Basin.

Industry Finds Jungle Control Not Easy

Co-operation with natural conditions vital factor —Expansion expected to be slow.

Uncensored South America
Thirtieth Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

WRITTEN AS FROM THE AMAZON BASIN—H. G. Baity, one of the sanitation engineers sent from the United States to speed rubber gathering in the Amazon Basin, says he "arrived clad in a pair of shorts and an umbrella," and during his first night in Manáos he "nearly froze."

Mr. Baity's unexpected comment on Amazonian weather was confirmed to me by a score of people—North Americans, Colombians, Brazilians, and others.

When 16 of us came into the Amazon last October in a party of reporters invited to look over wild rubber production, one of our first impressions was that this might be the steaming jungle, but we weren't steaming, and neither was the jungle at that moment.

Views on Weather

We later ran into some hot days on jungle trails of the Beni region in Bolivia. But nothing was encountered during that brief tour at the height of the dry season, to justify the bad repute in which Amazonian weather is generally held outside the basin itself.

It was hot, and sometimes sticky, but so are Georgia, and Lousiana, and Washington, D. C., and New York, and Kansas City.

Returning alone through the same Amazon regions nearly six months later at the height of the rainy season, I found the jungle steaming, all right, but it was cool steam.

Under the overcast sky a murky mid-twilight reigned. We were flying in from the south—Bolivia, Porto Velho on the Madeira River, then Manáos ahead.

As we neared the center of the basin we saw puffs of white vapor rising in a mottled pattern like "flock-of-sheep" clouds flecking a dingy green sky, upside down.

The Brazilian pilot pointed to a massive thunderhead looming up in our path, and swung wide to miss it.

"Very dangerous, Senhor," he said. "There is so much water, so much violent evaporation, those clouds can break a plane in pieces."

Temperature Moderate

After we landed safely in Manáos I found the temperature moderate and the nights cool. But when the awning of the overcast sky is rolled back and the equatorial sun burns through, the Amazon makes hot steam.

Even so, there are compensating factors. The dense tropical jungle spreads its leaves to absorb sunlight from above. Covering most of the Amazon country, this protective green roof shuts out the worst heat.

Humidity is high, but the air is usually in motion. As soon as the sun goes down, the evening cools rapidly. Before morning you often need some bedcovers.

The only thing about Amazonian heat that makes it disagreeable over a long period is its uniformly high level. While other places are hotter for short spurts, the Amazon seldom falls below 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and ranges on the average in the daytime up around 80 to 85, with occasional spells when the thermometer tops 90.

Temperature Readings

On my trip I carried a small humidity guide. The day I left Boston the temperature was 85 and the relative humidity 60. In the Amazon I sometimes had readings of humidity up to 78 and in the low 80's. More frequently it was between 60 and 70. Readings in the 90's are usual in some periods.

Prospects in Amazon

Amazonia beckons pioneers to exploit forest products and other natural resources, but not agriculture at this stage of South America's development, according to The Christian Science Monitor's specialist on Latin American affairs who analyses commercial prospects in today's article.

The purpose of all this meteorological comment is to show that climate as such does not forbid habitation in the Amazon Valley, even at its lowest and wettest.

Among the long-time residents who assured me they live in reasonable comfort here is Luis A. Payán, Consul General of Colombia in Manáos. A native of the cool Colombian highlands, he has lived eight years in the Amazon Valley, and four of these at Manáos.

Several Brazilians said they find Rio de Janeiro hotter, during the summer, than is the Amazon at any time. That has been my experience.

No need piling up more evidence on climate in terms of human comfort.

More significant is the effect of Amazonian climate on the land.

'Plowman's Folly'

Rain of the leaching power described in the last article rules out agriculture as it is known in temperate zone countries.

"Plowman's Folly" is the title of a book that tells how Europeans took the plow to the humid tropics of Malaya, Ceylon, and other Far Eastern areas. They cut the jungle, exposed the soil to rain and sun, plowed, and before they realized their mistake they had lost most of the soil's fertility.

In South America today the same mistake is being made. Even Henry Ford appears to have relied on North American engineers more than on the counsel of experienced tropical soils men, when he started his rubber plantations on the Tapajóz River.

With methods better adapted to the temperate zone they set about levelling the jungle. Rubber saplings were then planted in neat rows. It wasn't long until the engineers discovered that something was radically wrong. Out of the recesses of the jungle came spores of a leaf fungus. The unprotected rubber trees did well until they reached a height where the winds reached them with large quantities of spores. Then their leaves wilted.

Fordlandia had to be abandoned. It is still used for some experiments, but Mr. Ford's hopes of success in developing plantation rubber rest on the newer groves at Belterra.

Methods of Operation

Even there, Ford engineers are said by some tropical experts to be still making mistakes. Although the rubber tree is a forest plant, they strip the land and compel the saplings to grow in the unaccustomed glare and heat of the full tropical sun.

Such methods succeeded moderately well at first in the Far East, although the more experienced plantation founders there have gradually adopted ways long familar among the natives. When they want to start a new forest crop, they leave enough of the old trees to provide shade, at least for a while.

In the Amazon, such protection is far more urgent. The leaf fungus does not exist in the Far East. Neither is it devastating in the Amazon when rubber trees are given enough space and surrounding vegetation. Out in the uncut jungle you see rubber trees without a trace of the blight.

Developing Trees

Ford botanists are concentrating on development of clones, or rubber strains, with leaves that resist the fungus. They say they are "over the hump." We saw splendid young stands of clean trees. But it will take from six to eight years to find out whether high yielding strains can successfully be grafted with the resistant tops. Also, the open plantation method has yet to be proved feasible in the Amazon.

Since this has been the outcome of a pioneer rubber project backed by Ford millions over a period of 17 years, what about other forms of agriculture in the Amazon?

It is apparent to anyone who flies over the region that large-scale farming, such as a traveler sees in Iowa, Kansas, or the Province of Buenos Aires in Argentina, does not exist here.

There are clearings in the jungle, but they are generally small. Food production after more than four centuries of colonization by Europeans does not feed even the sparse population. Rice, one of the few foods that might be grown in large quantities, is still imported to make up for local deficits.

Crude Diet

The coboclos, or Brazilian peasants of the forest, subsist in a diet that can be endured, but no more, by North American or European settlers. As for being content with dried mandioca—a food resembling sawdust—and sun-dried meat when it can be obtained, buttressed by some rice and occasionally some thick pumpkin-type vegetables or tropical fruit—this is not in the temperament of North Americans or Europeans.

You see such people attempting to grow lettuce, or radishes, or even the lowly onion. With great pride a hostess one night in Manáos produced several leaves of lettuce grown in the garden of a lady who devotes herself assiduously to overcoming the many difficulties.

Steaming basin found not so 'unlivable' and not a basis for holding up business expansion.

In Riberalta, Bolivia, onions will not form. Nothing comes but green tops.

The ants also like green vegetables. A garden planted in the ground may be stripped of every leaf overnight. Throughout the Amazon you see boxes on stilts where people are trying to grow a few table vegetales.

One morning a North American resident in Manáos came out to look at a young tree he was nurturing in his front yard. Every leaf had been carried away during the night.

Huge Ant Hills

You fly over savannas where ant hills up to six feet high form whole cities. Of the ants it has been said that unless they are conquered, they will conquer South America.

Termites, a byword for destruction of wooden houses in the United States, actually perform an indispensable function in the tropical jungle. They are part of a cycle that must be grasped before temperate zone farmers can see that their kind of cultivation does not work in the Amazon.

Looking at the luxuriant jungle, the uninitiated almost invariably says: "What rich soil!" Any Amazonian farmer knows better, and soil experts explain why.

The jungle has set up during centuries a cycle of growth that maintains the bush vegetation as long as the cycle is not broken. Roots lie mostly on the surface. They literally sponge up all available plant food. Here enters the termite. By boring up through the trunks of trees he speeds the change of wood back into easily accessible plant food. So he is a useful member of the jungle community.

Jungle Fairly Open

Walking through the Amazon forest you find it surprisingly open. Impenetrable zones are the exception rather than the rule. Fallen logs of the sort familiar in temperate zone woods are seldom encountered. Once a tree falls, it quickly goes to pieces.

So hungry are the giant trees, palms, and vines that they quickly devour surface fertility. In many places they leave nothing over to build a humus.

Field investigators of the U. S. Department of Agriculture confirm that surprisingly little soil suited to general farming exists under this forest. Along the rivers there are fertile levees, but most of these are flooded during many months of each year.

The upshot of these and other well established facts is that the Amazon Basin as a whole does not offer prospects of large-scale agricultural development, without expenditure of more capital than most immigrants possess.

Send Out Expedition

Even business firms and governments have yet to come forward with programs able to conquer the Amazon.

Brazil at present is sending an expedition through lands on headwaters of the Xingú River. They will need some soil experts along. Even on highlands of the Amazon where better soils might be expected, they are not always found. In the Beni region of Bolivia, large enterprises such as the House of Suarez have tried planted crops, but come back to gathering Brazil nuts, rubber, and other natural products of the forest.

Others who have tried, for many years, come to this vital conclusion: That the future of the Amazon lies in exploitation of the forest itself, not in cutting it down.

Woods, nuts, vegetable oils, chemicals—these are the riches of the Amazon.

Minerals, including oil, are known on fringes of the basin. It is held unlikely that minerals lie close enough to the surface for profitable mining in the main valley.

Power Possibilities

Along the rim where the outer valley steps down to lowlands, many rapids foam. Hydroelectric power could be developed if such large capital outlays were ever made profitable.

Until such future prospects, evidently far ahead, the Amazon appears likely to go on developing slowly. Its pallid inhabitants slip like shadows through the forest. They seem subdued by their overpowering setting.

Even in cities such as Belém and Manáos, the jungle makes itself felt.

So one of the world's last gigantic frontiers beckons with one hand, but shouts that only strong pioneers, armed with knowledge and the most powerful of modern devices, can count on wresting from Amazonia more than a bare subsistence.

War Stresses British Colonial Problem

By E. Berg Holt
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 29—The problem of the postwar British Colonial Empire is increasingly attracting the attention of politicians of all shades of opinions here.

Scattered all over the world, the British Colonial Empire has hitherto been a heterogeneous collection of disconnected units, each with its own individual system of government and each at a different stage of development. Some of them, like Northern Rhodesia, have gone a long way toward achieving the status of a Dominion—full self-government. Others, like Gambia, are almost wholly run by officials sent out from London.

Each was a little world to itself revolving in its own orbit round the central sun of Whitehall. Altogether they made up the respectable total of about 60,000,000 people, some white, some Mongolian or Polynesian or Africans.

To this mixed and perplexing assortment, the British Parliament, which is ultimately responsible for its welfare, has hitherto devoted about one day of its legislative year. There are signs that this neglect is a thing of the past.

The war, besides showing up the weakness of the British Colonial system as a whole, has already brought certain changes which are bound to have an effect on postwar developments. For example, the United States has acquired naval bases in the British West Indies. From this fact has sprung the joint Anglo-American Caribbean Commission. In the Mediterranean area there is the Middle East Supply Center whose writ runs in the British colonies concerned and beyond. Further south, there is the East African Production and Supply Council with a similar mandate and a sphere of activity which also extends beyond the confines of the British Empire.

Thus not only can we discern the first signs of a regional organization of the British Colonial Empire itself but also a willingness to associate other states with the management of areas exclusively under British sovereignty.

There appears to be a growing readiness here to continue both these wartime developments in the postwar period. But it goes without saying that the permanent association of other sovereign states in the management of British colonial territory would only be acceptable to the British public on a basis of full reciprocity.

Another quite different effect of the war is expected to manifest itself in the Far East. There British colonial territories comprising some 20,000,000 inhabitants have been overrun by the Japanese in Malaya. In the British Far Eastern colonies, as in those of the United States, France, and the Netherlands, the white man's reputation for invincibility has been shattered.

Ultimate Effect Unknown

What the ultimate effect of this will be, nobody knows. But it seems likely that one outcome at any rate will be a strong demand for better security against future attacks than any of the four states concerned have hitherto provided. And it is difficult to see how in the long run such security can be provided unless the local indigenous population is given military training and supplied with arms. It also is clear that if the colonies in question were organized as a unit for defense purposes they would be far more powerful than if they had to organize separately.

On the British side, there is considerable support for the regional grouping of the British Far Eastern colonies for security purposes and there would likewise be considerable sympathy in this country for the idea of collaborating with American, Dutch, and French territories in this matter.

Regionalism is also being considered in regard to economic development in order to prevent unnecessary competition and promote prosperity through local as well as distant interchanges of products. In the past, neighboring British colonies have often had practically no intercourse with one another—have, in fact, frequently been suspicious of one another.

Most of the colonies, however, lack the capital for large-scale economic development. To remedy this, it has been suggested that a development board should be established in London charged with the duty not merely of finding the necessary capital for approved schemes but also of protecting the local population from exploitation. The importance of this second duty is enhanced by the fact that a high proportion of the products of colonial countries is exported as raw material, the profits from the sale of which accrue outside the country in which the goods originate. There is, therefore, a danger that the actual producer will continue to receive too low a price for the products of his work and that the lion's share of the gain will go to middle men.

Welfare of Local People

It is now generally accepted in Britain that one of the two main objectives of colonial policy must be the welfare of the local population. The other is self-government. In colonies which have a homogeneous population, these two objectives generally go together. But in others where the population is mixed, there is liable to be a clash of interests. Such clashes occur not only between white settlers and an indigenous colored race but are found in many other cases, too. Palestine is one where the desire of certain sections of international Jewry to establish a national home rouses fierce antagonism among the Arabs both of Palestine and the other Arab-speaking lands near by.

Gandhi Offer Viewed As No Step to Accord

By Reuter

London, July 29

Mohandas K. Gandhi's recent proposals do not form even a starting point for profitable discussion, Mr. Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, told the House of Commons yesterday.

The Indian leader had offered to promise not to resume civil disobedience in India but surrounded his offer with a number of reservations.

Australians Weigh Effects Of Coal Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, July 29—Whether the newly restored peace in the coal fields is evidence of the miners' determination to answer Prime Minister John Curtin's call for increased production, or is due to recognition that strikes may prejudice the cause of the Labor Government in August, when, by means of a referendum, it hopes to be granted certain powers at present held by the states, remains to be seen.

Chief trouble-makers of recent weeks—the miners at the big Richmond Colliery—decided by a 2-to-1 majority to observe the disciplinary code of the Miners' Federation and return to work without the man whose suspension from the union they had protested for more than a week.

During this stoppage, which was a direct definance of the union's own federal executive, there was a coal production loss of nearly 20,000 tons.

Prime Minister Curtin has been holding conferences with coal-owners representatives who are urging the abandonment of the appeasement policy unless the miners can give proof that they are ready to lift production in return for continuation of the system under which their own federal executive and not the Government disciplines them for unauthorized stoppages.

Ministerial circles, however, are disinclined to abandon the appeasement policy, as they believe cajolery will get more coal than will strict discipline imposed from without the union. Ministers also seem to be pinning hopes of increased production on the introduction of open-cut mines which do not require highly experienced miners, and the setting up of a miners' pension scheme.

Women Scorn Vacations To Aid Blitzed Londoners

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 29—The flying-bomb crisis has brought into operation a country-wide mutual-aid scheme among British housewives which is one of the most outstanding examples of selfless voluntary service in this war.

Today I have seen working here some of the 1,000 Scottish, Welsh, Midland, and Yorkshire women who have left homes in the compartively peaceful areas to come southward in answer to an appeal from hard-pressed London workers. They are members of the Women's Voluntary Services for Civil Defense and many of them are giving up a fortnight's holiday to help with the evacuation of mothers and children and other vital work.

Soon after daybreak, a team of women volunteers starts working in an emergency kitchen on a bombed-out site in the West End. Led by indefatigable Mrs. Ida Beard, whose four red service stripes proclaim her a veteran of the Battle of Britain, they prepare urns of hot drinks and sterilize milk bottles so that mothers on evacuation trains may have milk for their children and hot drinks for themselves.

Among today's helpers were two Scottish University students, "Jeanie" and "Robbie."

"We'll be sorry to return to Scotland. It's been strenuous, but we have enjoyed it," they said while shoveling coke onto hot-water boilers in the yard.

Before most persons are having breakfast, these workers, who technically are on holiday, load up vans with urns, tins, biscuits, and milk bottles ready to go to the station. They are put aboard by four women volunteer "escorts" who travel with trains to help mothers and children on their journey.

Miss Hamilton, an escort to whom I talked, came from the peaceful little village of De Ganwy in North Wales. "I answered the call for volunteers at the home center," she said. "We stay at a London hotel and get briefed each evening for a different job."

The first night her contingent arrived, it was called out at 6 o'clock in the morning to clothe refugees from Gibraltar who had been bombed out and were returning home.

"We don't like 'doodle bugs,' but we're so busy during the day we don't notice them," Miss Hamilton said.

On a platform seething with mothers, children, porters, and fathers pushing perambulators is "Little Willie." This is a canteen given by the British War Relief Society of America. Inside, serving hot drinks and buns to evacuation officials, are Volunteers Lee Korner from Austria and Irma Graczynska from Pomerania.

"Can I have hot water for baby's bottle?" asks Mr. Hoblyn. His wife and nine children, from 15 to three months, all are traveling.

'Little People' Keep Their Equilibrium

By the Associated Press

London, July 29

Evacuation of the London area has been far greater than in 1941, with an estimated 200,000 persons having left the metropolis, but the 44th night of this new attack found the "little people" still steady and even tempered despite their smoldering anger.

Among the people under attack in southern England, a poll conducted by the Daily Express, found only a bare majority of 54 per cent in favor of reprisals, 42 per cent against, and 4 per cent in doubt.

Crude Shacks Dot Amazon Country

Housing in Amazon Basin and Typical Conditions Encountered

Shacks of this kind, built from materials closest at hand, occur throughout the Amazon country. There are few outcroppings of stone with which to build more permanent structures.

Navy Medal Is Awarded To Lieutenant Morgenthau

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Lieut. Robert M. Morgenthau, son of the Secretary of the Treasury, has been awarded the Navy Bronze Star Medal for skillful handling of the destroyer Lansdale in an attack by enemy planes against a convoy.

Sports News

Top Ranking Stars Beaten At Seabright

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 29 (AP) —Two of the top ranking women players of the country were upset victims yesterday in the fifty-sixth annual invitation tournament at the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, in singles quarterfinals.

The first surprise for the gallery was the defeat of A. Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., seeded No. 2 and second ranking player of the country, by Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, who ranks fourth.

Close Match

Miss Osborne, holder of the national doubles crown with Miss Brough, eliminated her partner in a hard-hitting match that was fought to deuce in game after game. The score was 7—5, 12—10.

Shortly after, Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., daughter of a former champion and the fifth ranking player of the United States, made her exit from the singles. Miss Bundy lost to another Californian, Mrs. Virginia Kovacs, wife of Pvt. Frank Kovacs of the United States Army.

Mrs. Kovacs, who is making a comeback this year in the effort to regain the high ranking she held before her marriage, outhit Miss Bundy to win in the third set with her all-court attack, 6—2, 6—8, 6—3.

Betz Wins

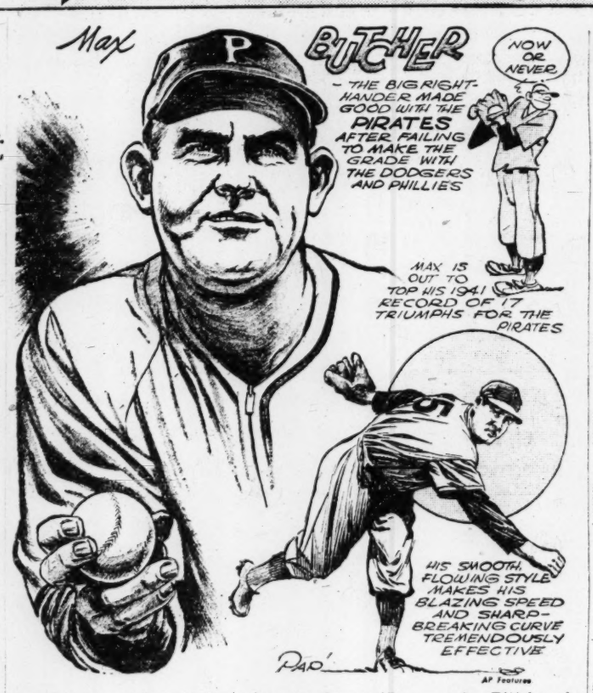
Pauline Betz, the national champion from Los Angeles, and seeded No. 1, and Doris Hart of Miami advanced to the semifinals with Miss Osborne and Mrs. Kovacs.

Miss Betz, who has been beaten twice by Miss Bundy this year, defeated Mary Arnold of Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—3, and Miss Hart won from Mrs. Carolyn Babcock Stark of Rumson, N. J., 6—4, 6—0.

Lake Placid Club's Doubles Net Play

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 29 (AP) — Although forced to match point, Lt. August Ganzenmuller and Dr. Philip Hawk, both of New York, won the men's doubles title from Edward Condon and Edgar Murphy, Ottawa, Canada, in the Lake Placid Club's annual invitation tennis tourney yesterday. Ganzenmuller also won the men's singles title.

Nancy Norton of Naugatuck, Conn., and Mrs. August Ganzenmuller of New York City won the semifinals of the women's singles. Miss Norton defeated Mrs. Philip Hawk, New York City, 6-0, 6-0, while Mrs. Ganzenmuller defeated Frances Eells of Cleveland, 6-2 6-1.


Max
BUTCHER
- THE BIG RIGHT-HANDER MADE GOOD WITH THE PIRATES AFTER FAILING TO MAKE THE GRADE WITH THE DODGERS AND PHILLIES
NOW OR NEVER
MAX IS OUT TO TOP HIS 1941 RECORD OF 17 TRIUMPHS FOR THE PIRATES
HIS SMOOTH FLOWING STYLE MAKES HIS BLAZING SPEED AND SHARP-BREAKING CURVE TREMENDOUSLY EFFECTIVE
P
PAP'
AP Features

For a long time it looked as though the easy-going, good-natured Max Butcher was never going to live up to the promise he showed as a freshman with the Brooklyn Dodgers. Purchased by Brooklyn in 1935 after he had won 24 games for Galveston and was voted the most valuable player in the Texas League, the big right-hander from the hills of West Virginia failed to measure up to big league standards with the Dodgers and Phillies before he became a Pirate via the waiver route.

Butcher didn't find his real stride until 1941 when he got hot and won 17 games for Pittsburgh. The following year he pitched fine ball until an injury put him on the sidelines for more than a month. He staged a comeback last season and won 10 games. This year he is one of the mainstays of the Pirate hurling staff.

Butcher's smooth, flowing pitching style is a model for ambitious young hurlers. He has a blazing fast ball and a fast breaking curve. All he needed to make him a winning pitcher was the right mental attitude, and it took Manager Frankie Frisch to give him that.

Red Sox Pennant Hopes Brighten as Tigers Fall

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Having invaded the den of the Tigers and escaped without a scratch, the touring Red Sox today loomed more prominently than ever in the American League pennant scramble. As he moved toward Cleveland and the opening tomorrow of a four-game series with the red hot Indians, Joe Cronin was within 3½ engagements of the leading Brownies and one percentage point of the runner-up Yankees.

The western road trip which was supposed to either crash or establish Boston's dream of an October World Series at Fenway Park has proven that while the Red Sox have been slow breaking down the advantage of the leading Brownies, they also are not being shaken, or driven back out of contending range.

O'Neill Wins

The Tigers, with Dick Wakefield and his talented bat back in the line-up, were snarling when the Red Sox reached Detroit the other day. But Cronin, with the aid of the club's best offensive spurt of the season, swept three games from the home boys and played one tie, more or less knocking the Bengals out of range for the moment. In taking the series final yesterday, the Sox piled up 15 hits behind Emmett O'Neill, winning 15-5.

Thus, the Red Sox represent the leading challenge to an all-St. Louis World Series. The fact that the Browns have been able to maintain their lead for better than two months, against all thrusts from the East and West, gives Luke Sewell a decided edge in this record-breaking wartime scramble.

But with Jim Bagby back on the Cleveland pay roll, Wakefield hitting them for Detroit and the Red Sox finally finding their eyes at the plate, the going is sure to be rougher for Sewell in the remaining weeks.

Watch Indians

We who follow the Red Sox hope, of course, that if anybody catches the Browns, it will be the Croninmen. But there is still a long way to go. The Indians will bear watching. The Yankees always manage to stay high in the race, even though their supporters claim that Joe McCarthy's inability to win on the road will cheat him of this flag.

However, just one point seems firmly established at this writing: This American race very likely will shatter all records for competition before the curtain has dropped. And the club, which can rally its resources for a late-September spurt, will finish first.

Meanwhile, nobody is bothering the Cardinals enough to arouse fresh interest in the National League race. Fourteen and a half games was the Red Bird lead early today.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Braves play a double-header with the Pirates here tomorrow . . . The Red Sox have won seven out of 11 in the West, yet gained a mere half game on the Browns who have managed seven out of 12 at home . . . Al Zarilla, with a .654 batting average for the last seven games, has been a big help to Luke Sewell . . . Biggest disappointment of the season? The Senators, who have lost 11 of their last 12 starts . . . Bobby Doerr and Pete Fox are one-two in the A. L. batting race.

Grid Giants Sign

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—Quarterback Emory Nix and end Frank Liebel are the first regulars to sign contracts to play with the New York football Giants this year.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	55	42	.567
3½	New York	49	43	.533
3½	Boston	50	44	.532
5½	Cleveland	49	47	.510
6½	Chicago	45	45	.500
8	Detroit	46	49	.484
11½	Washington	42	52	.447
13½	Philadelphia	40	54	.426

Results July 28

Boston 15, Detroit 5.
New York 13, Cleveland 7.
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 5.
Chicago 8, Washington 2.

BRAVES FIELD
Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. PITTSBURGH
Seats at Braves Field . . . . . Sta 3600

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

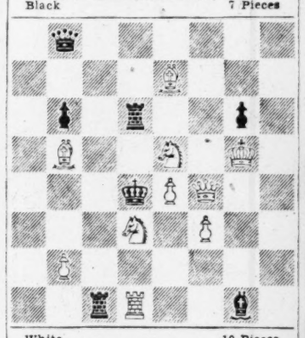
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

July 29, 1944

Problem No. 2693

By N. Gabor, Cincinnati, Ohio

Black 7 Pieces

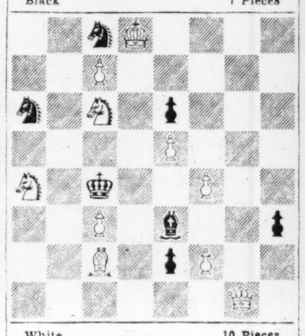


White 10 Pieces
1q7/4B3/1p1r2p1/1B2K1K1/3kPQ2/-3K1P2/1P6/2rR2b1
White to play and mate in two
(American Chess Bulletin, 1934.)

Problem No. 2694

By F. F. L. Alexander

Black 7 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
2ktK4/2P5/kt1Ktlp3/4P3/Kt1k2P2/-2P1b2p/2B1pP2/6Q1
White to play and mate in three
(Second Prize, Falkirk Herald, November, 1941.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2691. KtxP

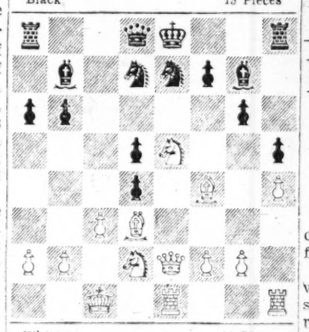
No. 2692. 1. Kt-Kt

2.	P-Kt3ch	threatens
1.	...	BxKP
2.	Q-R7	
1.	...	B-B3
2.	R-B4	
1.	...	BxRP
2.	QxP	

End-Game No. 709. White wins: 1 Kt-K4ch, K-Q6; 2 Kt-B5ch, K-B6; 3 Kt-Kt3, B-K4; 4 P-B4, B-Kt2; 5 P-K8(Kt), B-R; 6 P-B5, B-K4; 7 B-R2, BxB; 8 P-Kt7, B-K4; 9 P-Kt8(B), BxB; 10 Kt-B7, BxKt; 11 P-K7, B-K4; 12 P-K8(R), B-B3; 13 R-K6, B-Kt2; 14 P-B6, and wins. This is an amazing conception!

End Game No. 710

Black 15 Pieces



White White to play and win 14 Pieces

(Anderson-Adams, St. Louis Tourney, 1941. Brilliancy prize game, complete score of which is in the 1944 Federation Yearbook.)

Boston Federation Meeting

The summer meeting of the United States Chess Federation begins today in Boston. In addition to the open tournament, a woman's championship event will be played during the first week. The Hazel Cobb Trophy, which Miss N. May Karff won in Boston in 1939, will again be put in competition. It is expected that Mrs. Gisela K. Gresser, who won the national woman's championship in New York last May, will compete.

A Special Word for Problem Composers

Edgar W. Allen (45 Brooks Avenue, Newtonville 60, Mass.) who has collaborated in the publication of many chess books, announces that he is busy working on a De-luxe Booklet of original chess problems to be dedicated to a world-renowned chess figure. This is to be a real surprise, so that the name will not be revealed until later.

In the meantime all composers are invited to send Mr. Allen original direct mate problems to be used in the booklet competitions, and to be published in the booklet.

Ventnor Game

This game shows the tournament winner, J. Levin of Philadelphia, on the winning side, with his opponent, E. S. Jackson, Jr., of New York, a former Amateur Champion, having the doubtful satisfaction of having missed the flaw in his opponent's concluding combination.

Jackson White	Levin Black	Jackson Whit.	Levin Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	15 Q-Kt3	RxB
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	16 PxB	Q-Kt4
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	17 K-Kt	PxP
4 P-Q4	PxP	18 Kt-Q5	P-Kt6
5 KtxP	B-Kt5	19 B-Q3	P-QB3
6 KtxKt	KtPxKt	20 P-R3	Q-K4
7 Q-Q4	Q-K2	21 Q-KR4(a)	PxPch
8 P-B3	P-B4	22 BxP	R-Kt
9 Q-B2	Castles	23 K-B	RxBch
10 B-Q2	P-Q4	24 KxR	QxPch
11 CastlesQR	PxP	25 K-Q	Kt-B7ch
12 R-K	B-K3	26 QxKt	QxQ
13 PxP	QR-Q	Resigns	
14 P-QR3	Kt-Kt5		

(a) But 21 PxKt, QxQ; 22 Kt-K7ch, K-R; 23 RxPch, KxR; 24 R-Rch, etc., turns the tables neatly.

Ventnor Game

Here is how A. J. Pinkus, who tied for second, defeated the Rhode Island representative in the Ventnor City tournament. By skillful maneuvering and watchful waiting he was gradually able to make a well-posted knight pay dividends.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Suesman White	Pinkus Black	Suesman White	Pinkus Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	26 B-R2	BxB
2 P-QB4	P-K3	27 KtxB	P-K5
3 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5ch	28 Kt-B3	Q-Q3
4 B-Q2	BxBch	29 Q-Q	QxQ
5 QxB	P-Q4	30 KtxQ	K-B2
6 P-K3	Castles	31 K-B	K-K2
7 Kt-B3	Q-K2	32 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
8 B-Q3	PxP	33 K-K2	Kt-K4
9 BxP	P-B4	34 P-QKt3	Kt-Q6
10 CastlesKR	Kt-B3	35 P-QKt4	Kt-Kt7
11 KR-Q	R-Q	36 P-B3	K-K4
12 Q-K2	B-Q2	37 PxP	PxP
13 P-KR3	QR-B	38 K-B2	P-Kt4
14 PxP	QxP	39 P-Kt4	Kt-Q8ch
15 QR-B	B-K	40 K-K2	Kt-Kt7
16 RxR	RxR	41 K-B2	Kt-B5
17 R-Q	RxRch	42 Kt-Kt	K-Q3
18 KtxR	P-QR3	43 K-K2	K-B3
19 Kt-B3	P-K4	44 K-B2	K-Kt3
20 Kt-KKt5	P-QKt4	45 K-K2	P-QR4
21 B-Q3	P-R3	46 PxPch	KxP
22 KKt-K4	KtxKt	47 K-B2	P-Kt5
23 BxKt	Kt-K2	48 P-QR4(a)	KxP
24 P-R3	P-B4	Resigns	
25 B-Kt	B-B2		

(a) If 48 PxPch, KxP; 49 K-K2, K-Kt6; 50 K-Q2ch, KtxKt; 51 KxKt, K-Kt7, and Black has the opposition and wins.

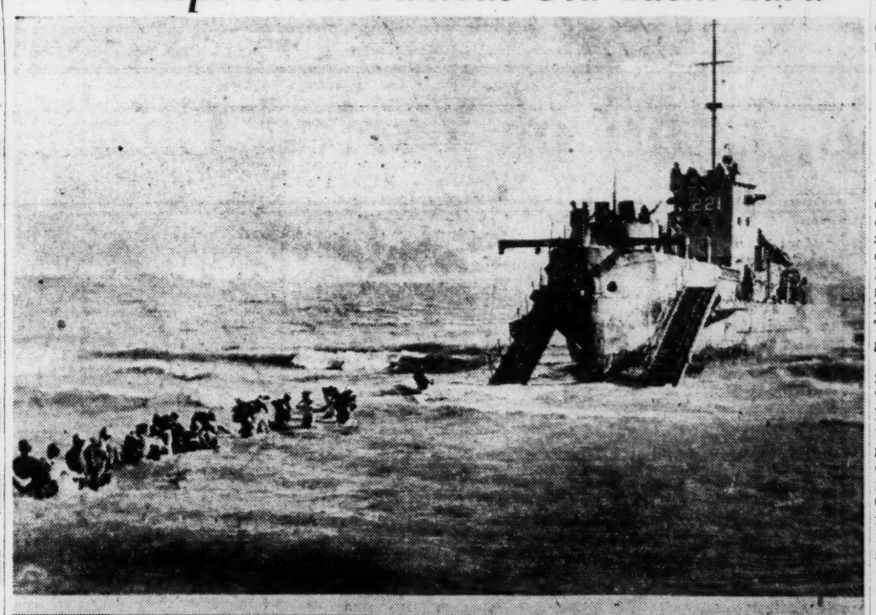
National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	65	31	.730
14½	Cincinnati	51	39	.567
15½	Pittsburgh	48	38	.558
23	New York	43	48	.473
26	Chicago	38	47	.447
27½	Philadelphia	37	51	.420
29	Boston	37	54	.407
29½	Brooklyn	36	54	.400

Results July 28

New York 4, Pittsburgh 0.
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 1.
Only games scheduled.

Warships From Famous Old Yacht Yard



Press Association, Inc.

"AXIS PRISONERS WADE 'OUT' OF WAR!"

"Axis Prisoners taken on Sicily wade out to a Landing Craft to be taken to North Africa and out of the War. At sea they will be transferred to larger boats." (7/22/43)

SUPERVISOR OF SHIPBUILDING
UNITED STATES NAVY
Quincy, Massachusetts

TO ALL LAWLEY WORKMEN:

ABOVE IS POSTED A PHOTOGRAPH OF ONE OF THE SHIPS WHICH YOU HAVE BUILT, CARRYING OUT HER ASSIGNMENT IN SICILY.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY TAKES THE SAME PRIDE AS YOU MEN DO IN SEEING ONE OF ITS SHIPS IN SUCCESSFUL ACTION.

MANY MORE OF THESE SHIPS, WHICH YOU ARE PRESENTLY CONSTRUCTING, ARE URGENTLY NEEDED FOR USE ON A WORLD-WIDE FRONT. YOUR CONTINUED AND BEST EFFORTS WILL PRODUCE THEM.

H. B. Smith
Rear Admiral, USN

Briton Sees Education As Key to Future

"Show me a nation's schools and colleges, and I will predict the future trend of the country."

That is the recipe—and the warning—given by Kenneth Lindsay, former Parliamentary Secretary of the British Board of Education, in a recent interview while visiting Boston on a tour of educational institutions in the United States.

Stressing the importance of education in fashioning the character of a nation, Mr Lindsay, now an independent member of Parliament for Kilmarnock, Scotland, pointed out that in Germany the trend of the future could be discerned in the schools and colleges by 1934.

He strongly recommends an International Office of Education as part of any world political organization.

Mutual Understanding

"But," he said, "unless we deliberately created mutual understanding in the schools and colleges, and among the people of the different countries, there would be no popular support for political organization."

Mr. Lindsay believes it would mean the betrayal of every fighting soldier, sailor, and airman if the Allies repeated the mistake they made in 1919 by building international structures without popular support.

He is particularly interested in the extraordinary growth of youth organizations. "The only final answer to juvenile delinquency," he said, "was a sufficiently stirring alternative to the listlessness of street-corner lounging. With the outbreak of war, young people responded to the demand for concrete jobs such as the Air Force and Civil Defense required."

Impressed by Schools

Mr. Lindsay was invited to America by the Commissioner of Education for New Jersey and other educators. He is much impressed with the comprehensive and democratic structure of the American educational system, as evidenced in the teachers' colleges, high schools, and other institutions he has visited in the past two months.

Mr. Lindsay took a leading part in preparing for the education bill in England, and in its passage through the House of Commons.

Japanese Hunger Strikers Not to See Inspector

TULE LAKE, Calif., July 29 (AP) —As the hunger strike of 13 Japanese went into its ninth day officials of the Tule Lake Segregation Center announced that a diplomat representing the Japanese Government would arrive here this week end on an inspection trip.

Capt. Antonio R. Martin, Spanish Vice-Consul at San Francisco, will confer with camp residents on behalf of the Japanese Government. Officials said, however, he probably would not talk with the hunger strikers.

Former Yacht Yard Rises To Country-Wide Prominence

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From an old shipyard that had once built famous yachts, the Lawley yard has developed during the war into probably the outstanding small shipyard of the country. Its unexpected contributions to the Navy add to the long history of New England shipbuilding.

When Lawley's last month launched a 157-foot landing craft seven hours after keel laying, that didn't merely happen. Incidentally, the best previous time was three days, made at the same yard. This record came as the result of many previous war records.

The prewar 10-acre shipyard in Dorchester on the edge of Boston seems a curious spot to produce several types of national leadership in turning out ships. When it began on war vessels in 1940, its work-force numbered less than 100. Fortunately these included a nucleus of foremen experienced in yacht building.

But they were then engaged on wooden yachts. The yard had no equipment for modern steel shipbuilding. Lawley's wasn't willing to ask for government help. The yard insisted on paying for its own expansion, covering acres and multiplying its employees to 3,700.

Efficiency of management, skill of employees and co-operation with the Navy in achieving what the Navy wanted—all to an unusual degree—are credited in shipbuilding circles with Lawley's wartime advances.

There is one more factor without which George Lawley and Son Corporation would have vanished before the war. The yard hadn't been a money-making enterprise. Beginning its career back in 1866, it built the successful defenders of America's cup in the international yacht races of 1885, 1886 and 1887. The more recent Yankee is the best known of its later cup defenders. The hull of the NC 4, the first airplane to fly the Atlantic, was made at Lawley's.

Some Accomplishments

Because of his attachment to the historic yard, Frank Cabot Paine of Wayland, Mass., its principal owner, kept Lawley's going through the depression, when otherwise it would have faded out. His father had been interested in the shipyard before him, and Mr. Paine is himself a yachtsman and designer.

When the one-time yacht builders warmed up to the making of war vessels, they did such things as these:

At the start of its war work, Lawley's turned out in 1941 the first tank lighter to be built by a commercial yard. This early model, 45-foot ship was planned to carry one tank, run it up on the beach, and pull away.

In the spring of 1942, when this country was really in trouble because of its shortage of submarine chasers—173-foot PC's—and when President Roosevelt led a drive to get out PC's in 60 days. Lawley made better time than any other yard in delivering these boats after receiving the propelling engines. It got them out in five days after arrival of the propelling machinery.

The first of the PC's on active duty in beating the German submarines off the Florida coast came from Lawley's. The yard built PC's up into the summer of 1942.

When Lawley then switched to the landing craft program, it made a record in delivering the first LC(IL) ever built. It beat even the yard which designed this ship—one of the major shipbuilding companies.

These vessels, called LCI(L) for Landing Craft Infantry, Large, measure 157 feet in length and make one of the largest classes of landing craft. They now rank fourth in size, bigger ones having since followed. Lawley also made the first LCI(L) to go to the British Navy.

Built New Type

Because of its performance the Bureau of Ships selected Lawley's as the lead yard for a new type of LCI (L) known as the 351 class. This assignment included supplying design, information and supplies to five other yards, as well as purchasing all materials for these yards. They are located in New Jersey, Michigan, Texas and two in Oregon. The purpose of naming a lead yard is to standardize the class and simplify the maintenance problem.

The 351 class has since become popularly known as the "Queen Mary" type of landing craft, because of its being so much more comfortable. Lawley also built 18 for the British.

Next Lawley's began building a new kind of landing craft that has been found particularly effective in supporting landings. Here again it was placed in charge of design, procurement and expediting for this class of vessels. It also produced the first.

Meanwhile the Dorchester yard pioneered in other construction. It built the first YO of the YO65 class—a small oil tanker 174 feet long, next to landing craft the most urgently needed ship on the fighting fronts. It also made the first tow-boat of a new type for the Army Engineers.

In addition Lawley's introduced the practice of completing a ship in the original yard. Previously it had been customary to send a ship to a Navy Yard for its outfitting. Lawley initiated the shortcut of putting the outfitting—the ammunition, the food and the crew—aboard in the building yard. When a warship leaves Lawley's it is ready to fight.

This new plan has now become quite widespread. It save a huge amount of time.

Canada Envoy Promoted At Washington Embassy

OTTAWA, July 29 (AP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced July 27 promotion of L. B. Pearson to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. He has been holding the rank of Minister-Counselor at the Embassy in Washington under Ambassador Leighton McCarthy.

Broad Study Sketched For Race Problems

By Donald Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 29—With broad, sweeping strokes a colorful background to the study of New World race relations was sketched last night for the School of Community Affairs at Wellesley College, by Prof. Frank Tannenbaum, of the Department of History at Columbia University. Today Professor Tannenbaum began to add foreground details.

Lecturing to a large number of School members and visitors in Tower Court on "South America's Racial Destiny," he emphasized the vastness of the slave-trade migration from Africa to the Western Hemisphere, and the fact that in the West Indies and much of Central America the Negro fast replaced the Indian, who vanished from the scene under white pressure.

Professor Tannenbaum estimated that in terms of actual numbers crossing the Atlantic, the migration of African Negroes to the New World was much larger than that of Europeans in the first centuries of the westward movement. All the maritime European nations were engaged in the slave trade for several hundred years, he said, and Liverpool alone, at one time, was operating 150 slave ships. In the West Indies and Brazil, he pointed out, some Negroes and mulattos are descended from families who have been in the New World for nearly 400 years.

Term of Brazilian

In Brazil, he stated, Negroes are seldom referred to as such. "Brazilians" is the term applied equally to those of all shades of pigmentation. There is a tendency, he continued, among the people of that Republic to regard anyone absolutely white as not a true Brazilian.

All through the West Indies, Professor Tannenbaum pointed out, the dominant strain is Negro. But to a great extent the educated Negroes have become, culturally, "Europeans with dark faces," he added.

A change of this ind seemed to be impossible for the Indians, he explained, and that was why within 50 years of the coming of the Spanish conquerors to the West Indies and northern South America these true Americans had practically disappeared.

The white men were strong, ambitious individualists, reaching out to seize the wealth of the land and to exploit what native labor they could find. The Indians were of the "bee-hive" type. They knew nothing of the concept of private property and of ambition. They lived as a group. They could never understand the white newcomers, and the individual Spaniards could never understand them. Some of thef were killed by the conquerors. Others could not withstand the rigors of slave labor. Still others simply wilted away under the new conditions.

In North America, he said, the number of Indians is increasing once more, and in the West Indies and much of Latin America, those of Negro extraction are multiplying rapidly. Because of this, he quizzically suggested that after the lapse of several more centuries these darker-skinned people of the Western Hemisphere might look back—as the people of Britain did at the centuries of Roman civilization there—and say, "Hundreds of years ago some Europeans came over here and settled for awhile."

Love of Fair Play

"Why are we so interested in doing something to better the lot of tenant farmers and Negroes in the South and to replace prejudice with understanding everywhere?" Dr. Arthur F. Raper, leader of the current School of Community Affairs section, asked.

His own answer to this question implied that beneath surface indications of selfish preoccupation with individual and group aims, an undercurrent of that essence of democracy, the love of fair play, flows strongly in America. In times of crisis, when selfish objectives are shaken by events, this current breaks through to sweep the nation ahead toward a fuller life for all, he said.

Dr. Margaret Mead, Director of the school, directed attention to the lot of Mexican laborers and other groups in some parts of the country, where special prejudices against them exist. Dr. Raper then was asked about anti-Semitism in the South.

He replied that there was little outward evidence of it, but that dormant emotions and prejudices which might be organized by agitators, could be recognized. Anti-Catholic feeling in the South, seemed to him, he said, to be not nearly so strong as it has been in the past—notably in the days of Klu Klux Klan activity. It is, at least, more or less dormant now, apparently, he added.

The public is invited tonight to a free showing of motion pictures of Bali in Pendleton Hall at 8 o'clock. Dr. Mead and Mrs. Jane Tannenbaum will present pictures representing each one's individual approach to the study of Balinese natives and their customs.

Nonmetallic Land Mine Produced in New York

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 29 (AP) A ceramic, high-explosive land mine, which, being nonmetallic, cannot be located by the enemy's electrical mine detectors, is being produced by the hundreds of thousands in the Rochester ordnance district.

Both mine and fuse were developed by the Onondaga Pottery Company, Syracuse, in co-operation with the research and development service of the Rochester ordnance district, Col. Frank J. Atwood, ordnance district chief, disclosed today.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

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FRESH
BLUEBERRY
PIE
Juicy and sweet, baked in a buttery, golden brown pie crust, so tender and flaky that it melts in your mouth.
15¢ each cut
Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

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A secluded eating place in a famous Boston "alley." At No. 1 Winter Place, up one flight, is a quaint restaurant where all food is prepared on the premises, "home cooked."
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CLUB LUNCHEONS from 55c
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Spiral in Art and Nature

By Dorothy Adlow

During this summer, there is to be on view at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, an exhibition which consists primarily of shells. It is a large collection, with specimens gathered from all corners of the earth, and representing variations in color, shape, marking, diversity in size, and mutations of form and ornament. It is a handsome display, arranged not merely for the conchologist, but for everyone who responds deeply to beauty.

Now, it is not uncommon to find shell collections among New Englanders. Granddaughters of sea captains living on Cape Cod treasure quantities of lovely shells which mark the return from many a hazardous voyage. In the parlor of a Connecticut Yankee may be found rare shells, boxed in velvet and lovingly installed in a mahogany cabinet. There are people who know nothing about man-made objects of art, but for whom shells embody all that is beautiful.

* * *

The collection now shown in Boston is not merely another such aggregate, signalized by exceptional quantity, or even rarity. The anonymous lender has found the shells to be beautiful relics, and also meaningful symbols. She has studied them with scholarly attentiveness and poetic intuition; and she exhibits them with a purpose.

With the help of sectioned shells, photographic enlargements and radiographs, the basic line of growth is revealed. It is the spiral. The spiral is there in inner design and outer contour. It is revealed in organic context and mathematical abstract. It is underscored, accentuated, exemplified and extolled. The spiral is the leitmotif of this exhibition.

A growing curve, ever moving, ever enlarging, a spiral expands to limitless extremes, yet it adheres in its growth strictly to the discipline of an exact measure. The dimensions increase in accordance with a geometric progression. In art the spiral pattern produces a kind of order that is known as dynamic symmetry.

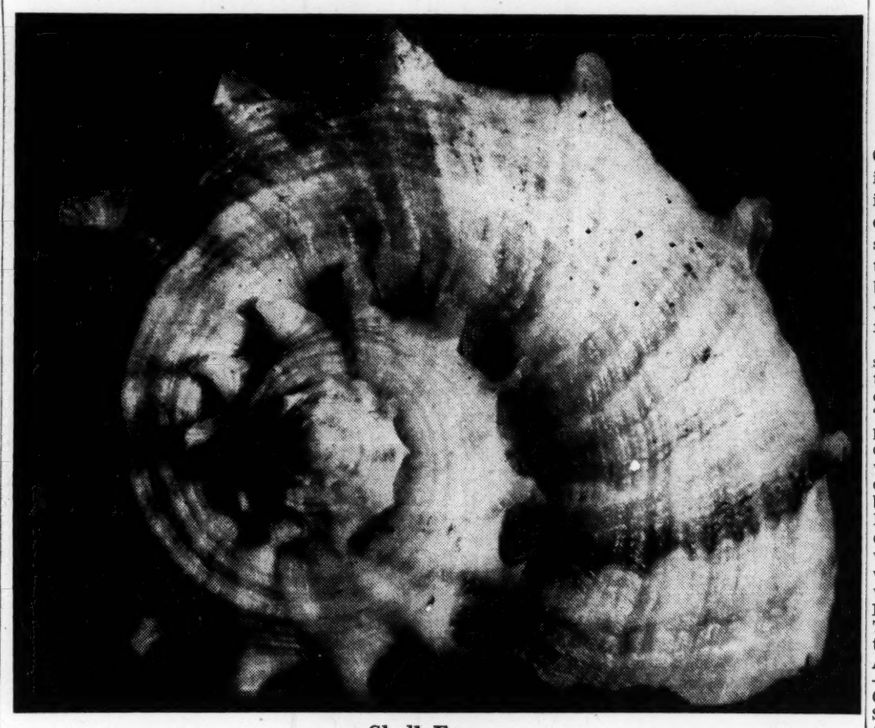
* * *

The spiral has been used since prehistory as a motive of design. It has been chiseled in stone, delineated on canvas, wrought in iron, punched in metalwork. How many of the designers, impelled to use this expressive motive, knew about spiral nebulae? Had they followed the path of a tornado or watched the curling crest of a great comber? They may have known the curled horn of the ram, or watched the unfurling tendril of a vine, or marveled at the fine web of a spider. The spiral was a great crescendo which had its counterpart in things seen, as it had in sounds heard. It might have further connotation; it might signify a state of good will, between person and person, person and group, group and nation, and nation with nation.

Gothic architects took their cue from nature and thrust their great spires (spirals) upward as though they were growing things, extensible in space, free, unbounded. The vitality and restlessness of Gothic carving was heightened by progressions in drapery folds, effervescent motifs running over the lanceolate frames. Shrines erected in the Far East resemble the exquisite spiral of a tapering shell, or the slender grace of tall cypresses. The ubiquitous spiral sweeps a sinuous path up the stairway of the Chateau of Blois; or moves surely, but cautiously along the inclined terraces of a Chaldean ziggurat. It may trace the form of a Chinese dragon with whiplash contours, or lie graciously on the page of a Persian miniature.

Other motives illustrated in the Boston exhibition to show the debt of art to nature, or perhaps, in certain instances, the coincidence of naturalistic design and artistic invention. Juxtaposed are photographs of upspringing architectural vaults; church columns are compared with stems and trunks of trees; draperies with the folds of wind-blown sand. Analogies and comparisons may be carried far indeed in markings on animals, scale designs on fish, striations in wood and stone, crystalline masses, stratified rocks, and mountain ridges. How like Angkor Wat did the Grand Canyon seem when the sun was setting in the west! Sometimes art and nature merge.

The study of shells is provocative of thought and it carries on from the specific interest in specimens and designs to analogy and application, establishing a link with all sorts of phenomena and emblemizing the need of order, subordination, direction and action. From the aesthetic to the ethic, from the sensuously pleasurable to the rationally stimulating this Boston exhibition carries us afield and astride.



Shell Form

In the current exhibition on "Art and Nature" at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Musician and Patron

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Every operagoer knows the opening scene of "Der Rosenkavalier:" the "Petit Salon" where the Princess, awaiting her Hairdresser and his assistant, receives the Attorney, the Head Cook, a Milliner, a Scholar carrying a heavy folio, and a Vendor of Animals with lapdogs and a small monkey. Among these decorative accessories of a little Austrian Court in the reign of Maria Theresa we discover a Tenor and a Flute Player.

As Mozart reveals in a letter to his father, the eighteenth-century court musician was treated like any other liveried lackey of the household: "We lunch about 12 o'clock . . . Our party consists of the two valets . . . the contrôleur, Herr Zetti, the confectioner, the two cooks . . . and—my insignificant self. By the way, the two valets sit at the top of the table, but at least I have the honor of being placed above the two cooks."

Mozart, it will be recalled, was assisted out of his Prince "Archbooby's" service by a well-aimed kick from the Court Chamberlain, Count Arco, following a short pizzicato argument. Involuntary as it was, the composer's hurried exit might be described as a first move in the revolt against the old system of musical patronage.

* * *

But if this system and the stupidity of an Archbishop Hieronymus (Mozart's "Archbooby") permitted a genius to be treated as inferior to the valets, the aristocracy of the eighteenth century actually did far more for the art of music than their descendants. Pandora's box office had yet to be opened, and music was still more of an art than a business. Many will share Sir Thomas Beecham's regret that with Mozart and his period—outstanding in European life for grace and charm—there passed out of music a mood of golden serenity which has never returned.

Sir Thomas pointed out in his recent autobiography that for generations now, in all Anglo-Saxon communities, music has been largely maintained by the liberality of private persons. The position, at least, up to the time of the present war, was neatly summed up by a benevolent gentleman who for years had contributed handsomely to the maintenance of an orchestra in the United States. After comparing experiences with Sir Thomas his parting words were: "Well, sir, I guess that every time some guy draws a bow across a fiddle, you or I sign a cheque for a thousand dollars."

But in England the guy who now draws the cheque, if not the bow, is the income tax collector, whose notes, as Wordsworth said, made more sweet." With orches- "are those that are by distance tral expenses and wage scales rising, even the commercialized classics, including of course those paid for originally by princely patrons of the eighteenth century, do not bring in enough to foot the bill. The question of who in future is to pay the piper is arousing much speculation both inside and outside the musical profession.

As Professor Keeton remarked the other day, the present war has disintegrated Europe both materially and culturally, and before it is ended, there will have been a similar disruption of social life over wide areas of the Far East. According to a curious little booklet published by the Workers' Music Association, the aristocracy, anxious to separate itself culturally from the common herd, has always used music "as a mark of social prestige, for the glorification and entertainment of the ruling class."

Even, it seems, in faraway Java, "the music of the nobility was, until recently at least, entirely different from that of the folk. Princes vied with one another in supporting larger and more lavish gamelan orchestras. Social distinction was carried to such an extreme that not only did each orchestra cultivate its own musical style, but many had their own special system of tuning the instruments. Similar conditions were to be found in Bali, India and elsewhere." Until the nineteenth century, the author alleges, feudal or semi-feudal classes in Japan, China, India, and Arabia "often carefully guarded" their music from the common people.

It was not until the twentieth century that certain of our European composers discovered the secret of guarding their works so carefully and completely that neither plebeians nor aristocrats, nor anyone else, could make head or tail of them. What the ideological implication of this phenomenon may be must be left to the politico-musical theorists. But East and West seem to have met in the aristocratic patron of music —a fact perhaps not without significance for the future of music in both hemispheres.

* * *

A German scholar, Dr. Schücking, has made an interesting attempt to establish the relation between classicism and an aristocratic society. In his essay, "The Sociology of Literary Taste," he gives a historical survey of the changing relations between the artist and his employers. This ought to interest our musical ideologists, although they will deplore his conclusions.

Writing before 1931, the author does not include such "tasteupholders" as Dr. Joseph Goebbels, who objects to the artist being "isolated from the driving forces of the time." Nor do we learn the sociological import of Herr Hitler's intuitive contributions to the Maiden Aunt School of water color painting. But everyone will agree with Dr. Schücking that there is "no true artistry without true humanity." His essay, although chiefly concerned with the drama and painting, throws much light on the evolution of art generally in relation to public taste.

Meanwhile, here in wartime England the State itself is becoming a patron of music and the arts to an extent which would have seemed incredible even three or four years ago. Some of these activities will be described in a further article.

Art, Camera and Stieglitz

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The impact of modern viewpoints on artists of brush, clay and camera is the story behind "History of an American, Alfred Stieglitz: '291' and after," a comprehensive exhibition on view until Oct. 15 at the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

It not only traces the development of modern art in America, and to a certain extent in Europe, but also reveals the close tie-up in receptivity to subject matter and design impulse of the cameraman and the artist.

Stieglitz, now celebrating his eightieth anniversary, is credited with having introduced to America such outstanding European moderns as Matisse, Cézanne, Brancusi, and Picasso. Except for Brancusi, exhibited by Stieglitz in 1914, these pioneer moderns were introduced to the American public at the Little Gallery, 291 Fifth Avenue, during the five years that preceded the famous New York Armory Show of 1913.

Today the water colors, drawings and prints by Matisse, Cézanne and Picasso, as shown in the current display, may be studied in relation to the development of those individual painters as well as for their impact on American art.

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The Picasso drawings and water colors, for instance, go back to his "Blue Period," of which there are two excellent examples, and forward to "Still-Life, 1913," collage and drawing, considered by Stieglitz the most important Picasso drawing and the most complete abstraction of the modern movement. Picasso drawings, black-and-white heads, and one head in bronze are shown with African sculpture from which it is not difficult to derive the crossing lines, planes and forms of Cubism.

As Stieglitz introduced the early French moderns to America, so also he held the first exhibition in this country of African sculpture. Interest in primitive art forms leads naturally to interest in the art impulse as practiced by children, and Stieglitz pioneered again in presenting children's drawings as early as 1912. Two examples of these are included in the present showing.

African sculpture and children's art both have exerted formative influence on the modern movement, which may claim as a third important impetus that of the Japanese print. Such influence found recognition at "291" in 1909, when prints by Utamaro, Sharaku and others were placed on view. A color woodcut by Utamaro upholds this Stieglitz interest in the comprehensive exhibition.

* * *

Stieglitz's early preoccupation, however, was with photography rather than art. In 1902 he founded the Photo-Secession, a progressive organization devoted to pictorial photography, American and European. And photography threads through the present display like a theme song; some of it by Stieglitz, some by those pioneers and experimenters associated with his dynamic movement.

And again there is the inevitable tie-up between significant photography and art, for, among the earliest photographic prints shown are calotypes and photogravures by David Octavius Hill, the Scotish painter, one of the great pioneers of pictorial photography, who worked with a camera from 1843 to 1846.

Two outstanding photographic groups on view are by Stieglitz and Edward Steichen, who, like Hill, was a painter. While the Steichen prints are primarily portraits, including the famous camera study of J. Pierpont Morgan for which Steichen is said to have refused $5,000 from the Morgan clan, the Stieglitz aggregate, though confined to his work during the activity of his Photo-Secession, is eloquent of the range and quality of American pictorial photography at the turn of the century.

* * *

The earliest Stieglitz prints shown are the first hand-camera shots made by the master of the lens. "Winter, Fifth Avenue, 1892," with foreground snow-coated bush against a New York street background, has all the quality of an Impressionist landscape plus something else—that underlying delight in the human value of the contemporary scene expressed today via the documentary film.

In all Steichen's photographs there is drama and poetry of life ranging from a wet day on a Paris boulevard to an American race track and New York skyscrapers.

From the Armory Show of 1913 Stieglitz bought the first Kandinsky abstraction ever exhibited in America because he felt it should remain here for young workers to see. On view in the current show, this brilliant canvas is, in a sense, a symbol of the Stieglitz championship of the modern idiom and of his unfaltering interest in placing before the artists of America stimulating work by imaginative pioneers in other lands.

* * *

Unlike so many champions of European moderns however, Stieglitz has placed equal emphasis upon the development and importance of gifted Americans. Many of these artists are represented in the present exhibition, but five who contributed most intimately to the success of "291" have been singled out for special group treatment.

John Marin, whose work is traced from an early print-making homage to Whistler through such charmingly poetic water colors as "Little Tree, Maine, 1914" to the break-up and reorganization of city forms resulting in a series of New York impressions, has been given dual exhibition space among the five, and in the section of the show devoted to prints.

Marsden Hartley is shown as a brilliant adventurer in abstract design and bold landscape varying from "Portrait of K. v. F." (German Officer) painted in 1914 when the artist was finding satisfaction in the modern German art movement, to "Cemetery, New Mexico" (1920), moody in pigments, less design-conscious, but equally dramatic.

Arthur G. Dove appears as an abstractionist whose forms are derived not from Paris but from nature. A fine sense of quiet balance is characteristic of his entire group.

Georgia O'Keefe, master of dramatic simplifications, paints huge close-ups of sensuous flower forms, as well as the mass of Southwestern mesas and churches, and the stark, clear-cut black and white contrast of a Canadian barn.

Subtle realist of the five, occasionally indulging in abstraction, was Charles Demuth, who brought color poetry to everything from steamship ventilators to bouquets.

What impresses one most, however, in the significant groups by these five personalities is the great common denominator of imagination and simplification. These two qualities which lie at the heart of the best in modern art hold the entire Stieglitz show together as a unit.

Georg Szell at Ravinia

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Georg Szell was the director of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra when the fourth week of the Ravinia Festival opened July 18. As this conductor has been in evidence at Ravinia since 1941, it is scarcely necessary to enter upon a discussion of his qualities. Yet it is worth while to record that Mr. Szell has modified this season much of the abandonment to physical exuberance which he seemed to think necessary in earlier summers. His profound musicianship and technical skill, however, are as great as ever they were; indeed, they seemed in some instances to be more marked than before.

At the first concert, for instance, the orchestra and its conductor projected one of the most polished performances of Brahms' E minor Symphony ever heard in these parts. The crystalline purity of tone, the exquisite nuances, the masterly disclosure of the architectural unity of the work made the reading memorable.

Mr. Szell offered also the first performance here of the "In Memoriam," by William Grant Still —one of 17 works commissioned last season by the New York League of Composers. Mr. Still, who stands well to the front among Negro musical creators, apparently was stirred to some measure of inspiration by an opportunity to glorify the soldiers of his race who laid down their lives in order to assist in the fight for freedom and democracy. "In Memoriam," if not a great composition, proved to be a moving one, and not the less so because its material, much of it in the nature of the Negro spiritual, was definitely racial.

Between the two purely orchestral pieces, Rudolf Serkin played the solo part of Schumann's Piano Concerto. This also was a delectable experience, not only because the pianist's work was on a sustained level of beauty and understanding of the romantic style, but on account of the masterly fashion in which Mr. Szell and the orchestra set forth Schumann's score. This was no mere accompaniment, but a symphonic feat in itself.

The second concert (July 20) was made remarkable by the inclusion in its program of Mahler's "Das Lied von der Erde," with Kerstin Thorborg and John Garris, both of the Metropolitan Opera Company, respectively interpreting the contralto and tenor parts. Mahler's setting of the Chinese poems, as translated by Hans Bethge, did not constitute a novelty here, for Frederick Stock had given it three performances five years ago. It was evident that there were marked emotional qualities in the cycle as Mr. Szell and his soloists disclosed it, but these were for the most part the outcome of the composer's pessimism and his weariness of life. Only two of the six songs—"Of Youth" and "Of Beauty"—relieved by their vivacity the dejection of the whole.

At the beginning of the program Schubert's Unfinished Symphony was performed with somewhat too elaborate concentration on detail, so that the music lost a portion of its spontaneity.

At the next concert (July 22) Mr. Serkin appeared again, this time as the interpretor of Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto. The pianist offered a performance of this masterpiece which was ideal in comprehension of the classical style and in keyboard technique. As in the case of the Schumann concerto, the conductor offered a magistral reading of the score.

The other pieces on the program were Beethoven's Overture to "Tidelio" and D major Symphony. While the orchestra executed the overture with considerable skill and spirit, the intrinsic worth of the music is small and unworthy of much of the opera which it was intended to precede.

Drama and Doodlebugs

By Harold Hobson

London

The perfect description of Miss Celia Lipton's Quaker Girl, which is now to be seen at the Coliseum in a revival of Lionel Monckton's charming musical comedy of the same name, was written more than 200 years ago by Colley Cibber, an actor of renown in comedy, who managed Drury Lane Theater for many years.

Naturally, Mr. Cibber never saw Miss Lipton, but about the time of the famous Dr. Sacheverell's trial, "a new Comedy called 'The Fair Quaker of Deal'" was presented at Drury Lane, with the chief part played by Miss Santlow, who later became the wife of the celebrated actor, Booth. Mr. Cibber observes that "the most happy Incident in its Fortunes was the charm of the 'Fair Quaker,' which was acted by Miss Santlow (afterwards Mrs. Booth) whose Person was then in the full Bloom of what Beauty she could pretend to: . . . The gentle Softness of her Voice—the composed Innocence of her Aspect—the Modesty of her Dress —the reserved Decency of her Gesture, and the Simplicity of the Sentiments that naturally fell from her—made her seem the amiable Maid she represented." Every word of this could be applied to Miss Lipton, whose performance is excellently judged, and delightfully subdued.

* * *

What follows is not quite so applicable. "In a word," continues Mr. Cibber, "not the enthusiastic Maid of Orleans was more serviceable of old to the French Army, when the English had distress'd them, than this Fair Quaker was, at the Head of that Dramatic Attempt, upon which the Support of their weak Society depended." For the term "weak Society" is decidedly not relevant to the "Quaker Girl" company at the Coliseum. Charming as Miss Lipton is, she is by no means the only asset the production boasts. Geoffrey Dunn sings with a fine spirit the comedy's most popular song, "Come to the Ball." And I remember with especial pleasure Billy Milton's cheerful ardor in his courtship of the demure heroine.

Now, in what I have written above, there is a small inaccuracy. As a matter of fact, Miss Lipton's Quaker Girl cannot now be seen at the Coliseum. I have just learned that the run has been suspended. The run of many other London productions has in fact been suspended. Three weeks ago, after a week of doodlebug attacks, there were 29 entertainments to be seen in the West End of London. Last week there were 18; tonight there are eight.

To go to any of these surviving shows is an experience that has an interest far beyond the ordinarily theatrical. The audiences are small. A friend of mine rushed up to the box office of the Jack Hulbert-Cicely Courtneidge musical comedy, "Something in the Air," at the Palace, a few minutes after the curtain had been rung up a fortnight ago. The Palace has been crowded for months, and my friend inquired anxiously, "Have you any seats left?" "You can have the theater, if you want," replied the cashier.

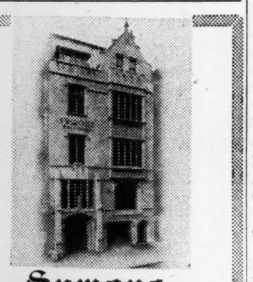
* * *

My colleague went into the gallery, but after the performance had been in progress for some time, the management asked everyone in the gallery to come down into the stalls, where there is a small degree of extra safety during a bombardment. During the last 20 days these bombardments have been more or less continuous, so that the performance is rare indeed which has not been at times diversified by the approach of the flying bombs.

The performances given in these circumstances are remarkably good. The other evening I dropped in to see Lupino Lane at the Victoria Palace in "Meet Me Victoria." The audience was huddled close up to the footlights. But the performance went without a hitch. Miss Dorothy Ward, in an exuberant and breezy part, gave in particular a presentation of magnificent unconcern with anything outside the four walls of the theater. I watched the players closely; the cast was long, and I did not see the eyes of them wander once to the lights at the side of the stage which flicker into action when the doodlebugs approach.

A sense of common danger faced together makes people feel unusually cordial to one another, and the applause at the end of London shows just now is more than ordinarily hearty. On this occasion it provoked Mr. Lane—whose métier is that of a Cockney low comedian—into quite a serious little speech. "Ladies and gentlemen," he remarked, "thank you for your kind support. I hope our performance has justified it."

This is no isolated incident. At the end of a raffish musical entertainment, you will likely enough hear some raddled player suddenly discard his quips and jokes and nonsense, and solemnly observe, "God bless you. May He give you a quiet night." And somehow it doesn't seem at all odd.



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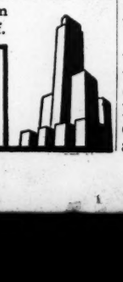

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RED SKELTON — ESTHER WILLIAMS
Sun.-Thurs.—July 30-Aug. 3

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks (Dollars)	Divds	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Abbott Lab 1.60a		2	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
Air Reduction 1a		1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ¾
Alaska Juneau		2	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	
Alleghany Corp		4	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ 1/8
Alleghany pf		1	31	31	31	
Alleg pr pf		1	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	— 1/8
Alleg LudStl .70e		5	27	26⅞	27	
Allen Indust 3/4g		4	13	12⅞	12⅞	
Al Chem & Dye 6		4	148½	148½	148½	+1
Allied Mills 2a		1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ¼
Allied Strs 1		4	20½	20¼	20½	
Allis Ch Mfg ½e		2	37¾	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4		6	115⅜	115¼	115¼	+ ½
Alpha P Cem ¾e		1	21	21	21	
Amal Leath 6¼4k		1	31½	31½	31½	
Amerada Pet 3		5	105	105	105	—1¼
Am Airlines 1¾2g		3	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ ¼
Am Bosch ¼e		2	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh ¾e		1	43	43	43	+ ¼
Am Cable & Rad		25	123¼	125⅛	125⅛	
Am Can pf 7	†	30	176	176	176	—2⅛
Am Car & F 2½e		1	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
Am Chain & C 2		2	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
Am Ch&Cbl pf5	†	10	115	115	115	— ½
Am Encaus Tiling		1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	—1
Am European ¼e		2	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞	+ ⅛
Am Export L 2		3	25⅝	25½	25½	
Am & For Pow		2	4	4	4	
Am&FPS6pf 41½k		2	82	82	82	+ ⅜
Am&FPS7pf5¼k		2	89½	89½	89½	
Am&FP 2pf		1	207⅛	207⅛	207⅛	+ ⅛
Am Haw SS 1⅓e		3	26¼	26	26	
Am Hide & Leath		1	5	5	5	
Am Ice		5	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Am Locomotive¼e		4	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Am M&Fdy .80		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Am M&Met ½e		6	11⅛	11	11	
AmNewsCo 1.80	†	50	36½	36½	36½	
Am Pow & Lt		5	21½	21½	21½	
Am P&L $6 pf		7	49½	49½	49½	
Am P&L $5 pf		4	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
Am Rad&StS .20e		8	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .40e		3	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Am R Mpf 4½2	†	50	71½	71	71	
Am Seating		5	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ½
Am Sh Bldg 2e	†	10	30	30	30	+ ½
Am Stove .90e		2	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Am Sug Ref 2e		7	43	43	43	
Am Tel & Tel 9		6	163¼	162⅞	163¼	+ ¼
Am Tob B 3a		1	73	73	73	— ⅜
Am Type Fdrs ½e		4	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
Am Wat Wks		9	8⅛	8	8	
Am Woolen		6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— 1/8
Am Wool pf 4k		2	86	85¾	85¾	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1e		13	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
AnaconW&C½2e	†	50	31	31	31	—1
Armour & Co		4	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Arm&Co prpf 4½k		2	91½	91	91	—1¾
Assd DryGoods¾4e		3	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Assd DGd 2 pf7	†	10	100½	100½	100½	+1
Asso In pf cld 5	†	10	107	107	107	—1
Asso In pf 5	†	10	105½	105½	105½	
Atch T&SF 4½2e		2	68	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅜
Atch T & S pf 5		1	94½	94½	94½	— ½
Atl Coast L 1¾4e		1	39½	39½	39½	
Atl G&W Indies 3g		2	27½	27½	27½	
Atl G&WIn pf2½2e		1	63	63	63	+2½
Atl Refining ½2e		3	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	— ¼
Atlas Corp 3¼4e		3	14	14	14	
Atlas Powd1½2e	†	10	59	59	59	— ½
Aviation Corp. 10e		12	4½	4⅜	4½	
Aust Nichols		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾4e		3	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio		3	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf		3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar		1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Barber Asph		1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
Barker Bros ¼e		2	16½	16½	16½	
Barnsdall Oil .60		2	16½	16⅜	16½	
Bath Ir Wks 3e		7	16⅜	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Beech Airc 1g		22	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅝
Bell Airc 1e		8	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½e		2	39	38⅞	39	
Benef Ind Ln .60e		3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 3e		7	62	61⅝	62	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf 7		1	125½	125½	125½	
Black&Decker1.60		1	20½	20½	20½	
Blaw-Knox .30e		3	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Bloom'dale.675ef		20	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
Boeing Airplane 1e		1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Bon Ami A 4	†	110	93½	93½	93½	— ½
Bon Ami B 2½	†	110	50¾	50¾	50¾	
Bond Strs 2		1	40¾	40¾	40¾	
Bond Strs pf 4½		1	116½	116½	116½	
Boxden Co .80e		3	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	
Borg-Warner 1.60		2	39	39	39	— ⅛
Bower RollBear 1e		1	40½	40½	40½	— ¼
Braniff Airw .60		2	17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
Bridgeport Br 1		12	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
Briggs Mfg 2		2	35½	35½	35½	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼4e		3	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Brunswick-Bal ½2e		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .30e		5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Budd Mfg		27	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
Budd Mfg55pf5	†	50	66¾	66¾	66¾	
Budd Wheel ¼4e		5	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Burling Mills .80e		6	32¼	31⅞	32¼	+ ⅛
BurrAddMach.55e		3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¼4e		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Bush TB pf2¼4k	†	40	47⅜	47¼	47¼	— ½
Butler Bros .30e		3	11⅝	11½	11½	
Butte C & Z ¾4g		4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Byers AM Co ¾4e		2	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Byers pf 7		10	80½	80½	80½	— ½
Calif Pack 1½2		*1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
Callahan Z-Lead		8	1	1	1	
Calumet&Hec .40e		1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Campbell Wy ¾4g		3	19	19	19	
Canad Pacific h½2e		20	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
Canc C & O 5	†	50	111½	111½	111½	+ ¼
Case Jl Co ¾4e		2	36	36	36	— ¼
Carriers&Gen .20		1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Celanese Cp 1-35f		1	34¾	34¾	34¾	
Celanese 1stpf43¼		2	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp ½2		2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1	†	90	183¼	183¼	183¼	+ ¼
Cent Foundry		14	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
Cent R R N J		2	101¼	101¼	101¼	
Cent VioletaS1½2e		2	23	23	23	—1⅛
Cerro de Pas 2¼4e		2	35½	35½	35½	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod		8	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Certain-teed6pf	†	60	95⅞	95½	95⅞	+ ⅜
Ches & Ohio 3		7	46½	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 1e		2	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝	
Chi Grt West		3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Chi Grt Wpf 17sk		3	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Chi No West		7	27	26½	27	+ ¼
Chi&NW pf .15e		5	63½	63¼	63½	+ ⅜
Chi PT prpf2½2	†	50	51	51	51	
Chrysler Corp 1¾2e		4	91⅜	91½	91¾	— ¼
City I&F 1.20		1	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
City Stores		2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Clev Gr Br 1e		2	43½	43½	43½	— ¼
ClimaxMolyb1.20a		3	34¾	34½	34½	— ⅜
Coca-Cola 3a		1	132½	132½	132½	+1½
Coca-Cola A 3	†	20	260	60	60	— ¼
Colgate-Plm ½2a		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
ColumB'castA.80e		3	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ¼
Colum G&E .10e		15	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
Colum Pict ½2g		1	20	20	20	— ¼
Coml Credit 2		1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅜
Coml Inv Tr 2.40		6	47¾	47½	47½	+ ⅛
Coml Solvents .30e		4	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Com Ed 1.40		2	27	27	27	
Com'wlth&South		155	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 2¼k		4	83¾	83¼	83¾	— ¼
Congoleum-Nairn 1		2	26	25⅞	26	
Cons Edison 1.60		9	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	
Cons Film Ind		3	5½	5½	5½	
Cons Film pf ½3k		3	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¾
Cons Nat Gas 1a		5	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
Cons Vultee 1½2e		3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
Cons Vul pf 1¾4		3	23⅜	23½	23⅜	
Consol'n Coal		1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
ConsumP pf4½2	†	20	106½	106½	106½	— ⅜
Container Corp3¼4e		9	25½	25⅜	25½	— ¼
Cont Bak ½2e		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Cont Can ½2e		2	39⅝	39½	39⅝	
Cont Motors .30e		17	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .60e		2	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Cooper-Bess ½2e		1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
CopperweldStl .80		3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60		1	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	— ¼
Corn Prod pf 7	†	40	180	180	180	
Cornell-D E .40e		6	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
Crane Co 1		6	25¾	25	25½	+ ⅝
Crane Co pf 5	†	100	109¾	109¾	109¾	
Crown Zel pf 5	†	10	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	— ⅜
Crucible Steel 3g		4	33⅝	33½	33⅝	— ¼
Crucible Stl pf 5		2	78⅞	78⅝	78⅝	— ¾
Cuban-A Sug .40g		1	15	15	15	
Curtis Publishing		5	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Curtis-Wright 3¼g		12	5¾	5¼	5¼	
Curtis-Wr A 1e		4	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
Deere & Co 2g		2	43½	43⅛	43½	+ ¼
Del & Hudson		4	33⅜	33¼	33¼	
Del Lack & West		21	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	
Detroit Edi .90e		1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
Devoe&Ray A 1	†	200	37½	37	37	—1
Diam Match 1¾4		1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅞
Diam Match pf1¾4		1	39	39	39	—1
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22		3	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ½

Today's Sales (est) 250,000
Previous day's sales 562,690
1944 volume to date 158,752,490
1943 volume to date 194,736,940

Stks (Dollars)	Divds	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Dixie Cup 1/2e		2	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Dixie C A 2½2	†	20	46½	46½	46½	
Dome Mines h1.60		1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g		2	53	52¾	52¾	
Dow Chem 3		1	128	128	128	
Dow Chem pf 4		1	109½	109½	109½	—1½
du Pont de N 2½2e		1	156¾	156¾	156¾	— ¾
Eastern R M .20e		2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Eastman Kodak 5		1	165½	165½	165½	+ ¼
Edis Brs Strs .80a		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ½
El Auto-Lite 1e		3	44	43¾	44	+ ⅜
Electric Boat ¾4e		2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e		3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Endic-John pf 4	†	100	105¾	105½	105¾	+ ¼
Eng PS $5 pf5	†	20	98	99	99	+ ¾
EPS$5½pf5½2	†	40	100¼	100¼	100¼	
Erie R R ct ½2e		6	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5		1	58	58	58	— ⅛
EurekaVCleaner3½e		1	10¼	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morsela		1	39	39	39	— ½
FedDStrs pf43¼	†	60	99⅜	99½	99½	
Ferro Enam ½2e		7	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
Fid P Ins 1.60a		2	49¼	49	49	— ¼
Firestone 1½e		2	49	49	49	+ ⅛
Flintkote .30e		1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler¼4e		1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Freeport Sulph 2		3	33½	33½	33½	
Fruehauf T pf		†150	112¾	112	112¾	+ ¾
Gar Wood Ind .40		4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Gen Baking .45e		2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .30e		2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Gen Cable		1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
GenCable pf5½4k†		10	99	99	99	
Gen Cigar 1		2	28	28	28	+ ½
Gen Cigar pf 7	†	40	150	150	150	
Gen Elec 1.40		16	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60		7	42¾	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅜
Gen Motors 1½2e		23	60⅞	60¾	60¾	— ¼
Gen Motors pf 5		1	129½	129½	129½	+ ¾
Gen Prec Eq 1		3	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
Gen Printink .20e		1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util		1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Gen Refract .60e		2	23¼	23⅛	23¼	
Gen Shoe ¾4e		1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
GenSCastpf41¼kf		50	79	78¾	78¾	— ¾
Gen Tel 1.60		1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R .80		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Glidden Co .60e		1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Gobel Adolf		1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Goebel Brew .20		4	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R 1e		3	47	47	47	
Graham-Paige Mot		65	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Granby Con M 15e		3	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
GraniteCSt 1.75e		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
Gt NorRy pf 1e		3	39¼	39⅛	39¼	— ¼
Greyhound Corp 1		14	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
Gulf Oil 1a		5	46¾	46½	46½	— ⅜
Hack W pfA13¼	†	20	31	31	31	
Harb-Walker 1		1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Hayes Mfg		5	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl5	†	140	105	105	105	
Hecht Co .30e		1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
Homestake Min		2	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅜
Houd Hersh A2½		2	43	43	43	— ¼
Houd-Hers B ½2e		1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Houston Oil		2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Hudson & Man		2	2	2	2	— ¼
Hudson & Man pf		2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
Hud Bay M&S h2		1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
HudsonMotor .20e		25	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
Hupp Motor		10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Illinois Central		5	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ¼
Ill Central pf		1	39⅜	38⅜	39⅜	— ⅜
IndplsPw&Lt .90e		1	17¾	17¾	17⅝	— ⅛
Indust Rayon 2		1	40	40	40	+ ½
Inger-Rand 2e		2	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
Inland Steel 2e		1	84½	84½	84½	
InspirationCop½e		3	11	10⅞	10⅞	
Interch Corp 1.60		1	39	38¾	38¾	— ¼
Interlakelron .35g		5	9⅛	9	9⅛	
Int BusMachine 6a		51	175	175	175	+ ¼
Int Harvester 2.60		1	76	76	76	
Int Harvester pf7†		10	175	175	175	+ ¼
Int Hydro-Elec A		1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
IntMinerals&C½2e		1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60		5	29½	29⅜	29⅜	
Int Ry Cen Am		6	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ½
Int RyCApf13¼k	†	290	87	84½	87	+3
Int Tel & Tel		49	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
Int Tel&Tel for ct		4	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Jarvis W B .60e		1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Jones&LSt 1½2e		1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ¼
Joy Mfg .80		1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
Kalam St&F .60e		1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Kennecott Cop 1e		14	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅛
Keyst S&W .60e		1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Kimberly-Cl 1½2a		1	40	40	40	— ⅛
Kresge (SS) 1		6	25⅛	25	25⅛	
Kress S H 1.60		4	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
Lambert Co 1½2		1	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	
Lehigh C&N ½2e		5	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
LchighPortCpf4	†	20	121½	121½	121½	+ ½
Lehigh Val Coal		3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Lehigh Val Coal pf		4	26¼	26	26¼	— ¼
LehmanCorp1.20a		1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
Lerner Stores 2½2		1	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
Lib-O-F Glass ½2e		5	51½	51	51⅛	— ⅝
LibbyMcN&L ½2e		9	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
Liggett&Myers 3a		5	81	80¾	81	+ ¼
Liggett&My pf7	†	40	178	178	178	+ ½
LimaLocomotivele		2	39¼	39⅛	39¼	+ ½
Link Belt 2		2	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ½
Lion Oil Ref 1		1	20½	20½	20½	
Lockheed Airc 1e		4	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
Lone Star Cem ¼4e		4	51	50¾	50¾	—1
Long-B Lumb .10k		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Lorillard (P)½2e		1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
Macy R H 2a		4	36¼	36	36¼	— ¼
Mad Sq Gar 1		2	16	16	16	
Manati Sugar		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Mandel Bros ½2e		1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
Marine Mid .16e		9	7½	7⅜	7½	
MarketStRyprpf	†	330	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Marshall Field .80		1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Martin GL 1½2e		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
Martin-Parry .15e		5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Masonite Corp 1		3	44¼	43¾	44¼	+ ¼
Mathieson Alk ½2e		2	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ¼
Maytag Co		17	9⅝	9¼	9½	— ⅜
McCall Corp 1.40		1	27	27	27	
McGraw Hill .40e		1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
McKees&Rob .65e		7	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
McKes & R pf 4		1	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
Mead Corp .30e		5	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Mengel Co ¾4g		2	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Merch & Min Tr 2		2	33	33	33	
Mesta Mach 1⅞4e		3	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
Mid Cont Pet .40e		1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
Midland Stl Pr 2		4	35½	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
Mid StlP 1pf8	†	10	128¾	128¾	128¾	+ ¾
Minn-H Reg ¼4e		1	40	40	40	
Minn-Moline		3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Mo-Kan-Texas		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf		3	14	14	14	— ⅛
Monarch M ¾4e		1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Montgom Ward 2		6	47¼	47	47	— ⅛
MotorProducts½2e		1	21	21	21	+ ¼
Motor Wheel 60e		1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Mullins Mfg B		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Murphy G C 3		1	76¼	76¼	76¼	+1¼
Murray Corp ¼4e		2	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ¼
Nabco Liquid		5	¾	¾	¾	
Nash-Kelv ¾4e		20	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Acme 1e		1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Nat Auto Fib ½2g		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Nat Auto F pf .60		4	12	12	12	
Nat Aviation ¼4e		1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Nat Biscuit 1.20		2	22½	22½	22½	
Nat Can		2	14½	14	14	+ ¼
Nat Cash Reg 1a		4	31¾	31⅜	31¾	+ ⅜
Nat Container 1		2	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
Nat Cylinder G .80		1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Nat Dairy Prod½2e		6	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
Nat Dept St ½2a		4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Nat Distillers 2		2	34⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
Nat E&Stpg 1½4e		1	30	30	30	— ⅛
Nat Gypsum ¼4g		3	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
Nat Lead ½2		2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
NatMa&SCas .30e		1	21¾	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Nat Oil Prod ½2e		1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
Nat Power & Lt		7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Nat Supply		1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	54.6	Prev. day	54.8
Month ago	55.5	Year ago	49.9
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks (Dollars)	Divds	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Nat Sup $2pf1¾k		1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Nat S5½pf5½2	†	30	87	87	87	
Nat Tea		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Natomas Co ¾4g		7	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Nehi Corp ¾4e		2	16¾	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
Newberry 5 pf 5	†	20	107¼	107¼	107¼	
Newport Ind .40e		1	19	19	19	
Newpt N Ship 1e		8	15⅜	15½	15½	
NY Air Br 1½e		3	42	42	42	+1½
NY Cent RR 1½4e		21	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
NY Chi & StL		1	29	29	29	+ ⅛
NY Chi StL pf		3	91	90¾	91	+ ¼
NY Shipbuild1½e		3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
No AmAviation 1g		3	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
No Amer Co .91f		13	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
Northern Pac 1e		8	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
Northwest Airl½g		1	25½	25½	25½	
Norwalk T&R .20e		2	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Ohio Oil ½2a		10	18	17¾	17¾	
Omnibus Cp ½2e		7	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Omnibus Cp pf8	†	70	100	100	100	—1½
Otis Elevator .40e		2	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
Owens-Ill Glass 2

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Productive Use For Vast New Savings Urged

In order that a substantial proportion of the reservoir of new savings, which has increased tremendously as a consequence of the war, be put to productive use, the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter, urges that rewards be commensurate with the risks involved.

"Toward this end," the letter states, "the Federal budget in the postwar period should be balanced so that there may be confidence in the future purchasing power of the dollar, and the tax structure should be overhauled so that the levies imposed may not destroy incentives."

The aggregate increase in savings of individuals for the five years 1940-44, inclusive, have been estimated, the bank points out, to be in excess of 100 billion dollars by the end of this year, or at the annual rate of four times that of the 1930's.

From Financing Deficits

"The spectacular gain in savings," continues the review, "did not come as a result of the creation of wealth, but rather through the financing of Federal deficits. The money was spent for war plants, battleships, barracks, munitions, payments to the Armed Forces, and the like, while many billions of dollars were donated to the Allies through Lend-Lease.

"These savings, therefore, cannot be looked upon as representing an enrichment of the country or of the people as a whole, which comes only through increased production of economically useful goods and services. While savings have piled up, so has the Federal debt, which is now well over 200 billion dollars and may eventually reach over 300 billion dollars. The latter amount would approximate the entire wealth of the country before the war.

"These funds are not necessary as a stimulus to postwar activity except perhaps at the early stages. Once business has taken up the slack and is geared to a high level, it would furnish the purchasing power through increased employment. But the very existence of these savings provides business with the necessary impetus to make plans for expansion.

"The implications of these savings can best be revealed by a break-down into major groups. For the four years 1940-1943, inclusive, according to the Securities Exchange Commission, there was an increase of 27.8 billion dollars in the holdings of Government securities by individuals, of 35.3 billion dollars in currency and bank deposits, and of 18.6 billion dollars in private and Government insurance, while the remainder represented miscellaneous items and the repayment of consumer indebtedness.

"Government bonds constitute an important element of accumulated liquid assets. These securities should not be considered as potential purchasing power, to be expended as soon as the green lights are given. Any substantial sale of Government securities would have to be absorbed by the commercial banks, but this would increase the money supply and therefore be inflationary. The Government will have a large amount of securities outstanding for generations to come, and individuals should be educated to have a good proportion of their liquid assets in this form of investment.

Constructive Development

"Increased equity in private and public insurance is a constructive development as this represents investment in Government securities. The reduction in private debt is also favorable as it improves the financial position of individuals.

"Savings represented by increased currency and bank deposits are potentially the most volatile element, and should be funneled into constructive channels. Should they be spent without restraint in the consumer's markets, a speculative boom might develop that would eventually have serious consequences. Instead, this money could well serve as a reservoir of equity capital and be a constructive force in revitalizing business enterprise. Furthermore, a broad basis of economic ownership and control fortifies the foundation of our economic system. It has been said 'that New England industry has been built upon fifteen hundred dollar stock investments.'

"In view of the fact that the most highly industrialized section of the country has been built up with equity capital, we should provide the facilities and incentives so that this type of capital can again play its constructive and significant role in our economy. Unless these funds are used directly for business purposes, there are definite prospects that they may be drained off by the Government and lent to business through Federal credit agencies, and thus aggravate the trend toward state socialism that occurs when the Government supplies the credit."

Heads Santa Fe

Underwood

Fred G. Gurley

Elected president and chairman of the executive committee of the Santa Fe System lines, succeeding Edward J. Engel, who is retiring after 45 years of service with the company. Mr. Engel will remain a member of the board and of the executive committee. Mr. Gurley has been executive vice-president of the railroad for the past five years.

Waterway Body Aims to Break Railroad 'Sway'

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—The National Rivers and Harbors Congress has drafted a program designed to give the United States cheaper transportation by checkerboarding the nation with connecting waterways and breaking what was described as "railroad domination" of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In two recommendations on national legislation the group asked reconstitution of the ICC "to secure a wholesome balance between the several forms of transportation, on the one hand, and the general public interest on the other," and enactment of laws defining and implementing a definite national policy for the creation of "a true network of inland waterway transportation."

In a report drafted by the projects committee and approved by the congress it was charged that "past failure to relate inland waterways to national defense . . . resulted in the loss of thousands of lives, billions of dollars and an overburdening of other forms of transport that has been reflected in the entire war effort."

The congress proposed a new ICC made up of five members, "none of whom shall have served on the commission before such reconstitution." The five members were to represent, respectively, inland waterway transport, railway transport, air transport, highway transport and domestic ocean transport.

Senator John H. McClellan of Arkansas was elected president of the congress. The board of directors named Representative Dewey Short of Missouri, retiring president, as chairman of the congress.

Other officers named by the board included the following:

President pro tem, Frank Reid, Illinois; national vice-presidents, Senator John H. Overton, Louisiana; Representative Hugh Peterson, Georgia, and Representative Charles R. Clason, Massachusetts. William H. Webb, District of Columbia, was named executive vice-president, and Fred D. Beneke, Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

A series of addresses preceding drafting of the report pointed the way for the projects committee.

Independent Oil Group to Press For Higher Crude Price

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP) — Adopting a theme of "we must furnish the oil to win the war," the executive committee and state vice-presidents of the Independent Petroleum Association of America concluded their two-day session here this week, determined to carry forward the fight for an overall crude oil price increase.

Ralph T. Zook, president, said that "the subsidy payments for wells of small production to be inaugurated on August 1 will help many operators of marginal wells but it will not answer the problem of more oil. The answer is an overall price increase. The Independents' fight for an increase has been just and this association is determined to fight with more vigor than ever before for this just cause."

The association renewed its contention that imports of foreign crude oil should continue to be regulated.

A committee to study the feasibility and application of a permanent differential for wells of small production will be named.

Tax Relief for Business, Not Individuals, Seen First Goal

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

A couple of correspondents have written in and suggested that this column discuss the subject of postwar taxes, indicating their belief that the current talk of substantial tax reduction immediately after the war is over-optimistic. Since this view coincides with that of the writer with reference to individual income taxes, the suggestion is herby accepted.

First of all, it should be emphasized that important tax reduction after the war rests upon at least two big unknown factors, the length of the war and the size of the national income, to say nothing of the November elections the outcome of which presumably will determine administration attitude toward the means of obtaining full employment. If national income can be kept at a high figure relatively, then taxes can and should be held at levels which will seem very high compared with prewar levies, high enough on personal incomes to be a barrier against inflation and not so high on corporate income as to discourage the use of risk capital.

Paying $40 Billion Now

Just how much revenue will the Federal Government have to get in peace years to meet its enlarged obligations? At the present time the total Federal tax take exceeds $40 billion. For the year ended June 30, 1944, the American people paid taxes of $40,121,000,000, it was announced this week. It is likely that, assuming a continuance of the war, they will pay even more in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, say $43 billion. These totals compare with the approximately $23 billion paid in 1943.

The Federal deficit the past year was about $59 billion. For the current year it will drop substantially, though it can still remain in the neighborhood of $50 billion with Germany defeated this fall. The budget will make a better picture, since much of the arms appropriations can be canceled. Borrowings will have to continue heavy and the national debt will steadily grow larger until the budget is in balance.

One reason among several why the tax bill will stay comparatively high for many years after the war is that costs have been permanently inflated. These higher costs are due not only to higher rates of pay given Federal employees but to the greater number of persons on the public pay roll. After every war, government pay rolls are cut, but they are never reduced to the figure prior to the war.

How Spendings Increase

The Tax Foundation, a research group in New York, has given out some figures which show that postwar Federal spending never returns to the prewar level:

War of 1812—Spending by 1820 was more than twice that of 1810.

Civil War—Spending in 1870 was nearly five times that of 1860.

World War I—Spending in 1923 was more than four times that of 1913.

To administer the spending as shown in the preceding paragraph the government had 8,200 employees in 1821; it had 53,900 by 1871, its pay-roll roster stood at 515,800 in 1924, over twice the war peak, and at the present time there are more than 3,200,000 Federal employees.

Over and above pay-roll inflation, there should be added the increased interest charges on the public debt which now exceeds $200 billion and which may reach to between $250 and $300 billion before income exceeds outgo. Interest may reach $6 billion in 1947 or 1948, a figure equal to the whole cost of government in 1934.

Then there is the very large postwar expenditures for veterans. The size of this part of the war cost is indicated by the benefits paid on the average to veterans of World War I or to their surviving dependents. Such benefits have averaged, according to the Tax Foundation survey, $432.60 per year per veteran from 1918 through 1942, exclusive of insurance and bonus costs. Benefits to veterans in World War II averaged $401.78 in 1942. World War II costs may rise higher per veteran after the rehabilitation, relief, and educational programs are in full swing.

In addition to social security levies and huge projected public works program, there is, moreover, the costs of national defense. These costs are an absolutely unknown figure, since no one has yet blueprinted the postwar size of the Army, Navy, Air Force or Marines. The costs therefore await a decision on what kind of a world organization, if any, is to ensue.

National Income Vital Factor

At any rate, various authorities have publicized a postwar tax levy in the neighborhood of $20 to $24 billion, with more favoring the lower figure. This would be just half of the taxes levied during the past fiscal year. Assuming $22 billion as a compromise in the first postwar year, it might be disbursed as follows: $5.5 billion for debt; $5.0 billion for defense; $11.5 billion for administration and veterans' care. A tax of $22 billion would not be onerous with a national income of $140 billion. With an income of $120 billion, such a tax would bear down more heavily.

That taxes should be cut sharply with the end of the war is the consensus of business men and administration leaders. Senator Barkley foresees a 50 per cent cut; Morgenthau merely a "postwar adjustment"; Senator Taft favors a cut in individual income taxes, abolition of the excess profits tax, the capital gains tax and the double tax on dividends; Senator George and James F. Byrnes would end war taxes at the end of the war.

Business men are, of course, practically a unit that corporation taxes should come down at the earliest possible date because they believe that such taxes, especially the declared value excess profits tax and the capital stock tax, weaken or destroy management incentive and retard the ability of business to provide employment. They favor a broader tax base or a general sales tax. They have no objection, according to a Guaranty Trust Co. survey, to higher excise taxes, and would leave at present levels the taxes on estates and gifts and the social security tax rate. The complaint is not against high tax rates but against inequities.

Individual Relief Must Wait

The possibility exists for a 50 per cent cut in the excess profits tax sometimes in 1945 if the war is over by then. The talk is of some cut in corporation normal and surtax rates in 1946 as applied to that year, while the hope is now expressed that in 1947 there may be a general reduction in corporation and income taxes for the same year. The outlook is for tax relief for corporations by next year but no tax cut for individuals for at least a couple of years. However, politics is a factor to be weighed, and a hue and cry might force the hand of Congress sooner.

Since it seems to be the aim of both Democrats and Republicans to look for a balanced budget within a few years after the war, a high level of taxation is to be expected. Both parties put full employment as a first requisite of a stable economy, and since both hold that taxation affects production, they are agreed upon tax readjustment which will spur incentive and nurture production. Therefore it is logical to look for corporate tax relief rather than relief for individuals.

Taxes on business are always more a deterrent upon volume of activity and expansion than personal taxes. Risk-taking must have adequate reward. New enterprises, of which hundreds of thousands will be needed when "the boys come home," need to be encouraged by the necessary gain incentive. Therefore taxes should bear more lightly on small business proprietors.

The corollary of a balanced budget, with some surplus for debt retirement, must be continued high taxes on individuals, with the chief reductions applicable to corporate incomes. This is logical since individuals will benefit by the increased employment arising out of corporate tax relief. It is recognized that full employment is more important than debt reduction, but the latter could ensue as a result of the former under a proper tax policy. If it be agreed that taxes can be used to foster the business activity that is desired, then the legislators are as responsible for the "full dinner pail" as are the industrialists and employers.

On E. B. & S. Board

Stephen Heard

Elected to the board of directors of Electric Bond and Share Company, succeeding E. P. Summerson, formerly secretary of Bond and Share, who recently retired. Mr. Heard is vice-president of the State Street Investment Corporation and partner of the State Street Research and Management Company, both of Boston.

Used Passenger Autos to Be Rationed in Hawaiian Islands

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—In a move that may be duplicated soon in the United States, the Office of Price Administration last night ordered rationing in the Hawaiian Islands of used passenger cars of year models 1941 through 1938, effective Aug. 1.

While the agency declared the action had "no relation to the situation in the states," it is known that OPA and the Office of Defense Transportation have been considering for some time a similar program for the mainland.

"Over-crowded and in many cases inadequate public transportation plus a critical shortage of passenger automobiles has made rationing of used cars necessary in the Islands," OPA said.

The new regulation requires a ration certificate in transactions between individuals as well as in those handled by dealers.

The principal circumstance indicating rationing may be instituted soon in the United States is the small number of new cars now available. Fewer than 25,000 remain in the ration pool compared with 520,000 when stocks were frozen early in 1942.

OPA announced that 5,000 of those left will be released for rationing in August. The new allocation is trimmed from 7,000 cars made available this month, 9,000 in June and 10,000 in May.

An additional indication the Hawaiian program is to serve as an experiment for possible later use in the United States: Price ceilings on used cars went into effect last December in the Islands. When they were instituted on the mainland this month, OPA said the Hawaii regulation had been used as a pattern.

In announcing the rationing program for the islands of Hawaii, Kauai, Maui, Oahu and Molokai, OPA explained that only a limited number of passenger automobiles was available for resale in the territory when the production of new cars was halted. It added there is no way that present depleted inventories can be restored to provide adequate transportation "for many persons in highly essential industries."

The rationing order covers all 1941 models driven 1,000 miles or more, and 1940, 1939 and 1938 models. All 1942 models have been rationed in the Islands as well as in the United States since February 1942, regardless of mileage. Models of 1941 driven less than 1,000 miles also have been rationed, while models prior to 1938 are not rationed, checks are imposed to provide an inventory record of older cars.

Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged In July 22 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Commodity prices on the average held at unchanged levels in the week of July 22, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the index remaining at 103.9 per cent of the 1926 average. Weakness in prices for grains, cotton, hogs and sheep offset seasonally higher prices for some fruits and vegetables. In the past year the index has risen only 1 per cent.

Farm products fell off 0.1 per cent during the week, led by declines of 1 per cent in grains and 2 per cent in cotton. Rye was down nearly 5 per cent, and wheat and oats 1.5 per cent. Livestock and poultry were also easier. Foods, however, advanced 0.4 per cent, led by higher prices for fruits, vegetables and eggs.

	(1926=100)		P.C. Changes to July 22, 1944, from	
Commodity Groups	July 22 1944	July 15 1944	July 15	July 24 1943
All com'dities	*103.9	*103.9	.....	+ 1.0
Farm prod'ts	124.1	124.2	—0.1	— .6
Foods	106.0	105.6	+ .4	— 0.9
Hides, leather	116.8	116.8	.....	— 1.4
Textile prod	97.4	97.3	+0.1	+ 0.5
Fuel, lt mtls	83.9	83.8	+0.1	+ 2.6
Metal & prod	*103.8	*103.8	.....	.....
Build'g mtls	115.9	115.8	+0.1	+ 4.8
Chem & allied	105.2	105.2	.....	+ 5.1
Housefurn'gs	106.0	106.0	.....	+ 1.5
Miscel com	93.3	93.3	.....	+ 1.3
Raw materials	113.8	113.9	—0.1	+ 0.4
Semi-mfd gds	93.8	93.7	+0.1	+ 1.2
Manuf'd prods	101.1	101.0	+0.1	+ 1.3
Com other than farm prod'ts	*99.5	*99.5	.....	+ 1.2
Com other than farm. foods	*98.7	*98.6	+0.1	+ 1.6

*Preliminary.

Strikes Exceed Resumptions Along Nation's Labor Front

By the Associated Press

The semaphore along the nation's labor front flashed red and green today.

Work stoppages kept an estimated 13,000 employees away from their jobs as another 7,000 settled their disputes and prepared to resume their tasks.

Detroit, scene of many strikes, reported one controversy ended and one still in progress while activities in shipyards in Superior, Wis., and Mobile, Ala., were resumed after 48 hours of idleness by 2,000 and 400 employees, respectively. In Detroit, approximately 3,100 men were idle at five plants of the Chevrolet gear and axle division, manufacturer of warplane engine parts. A dispute arose after five employees were suspended for failure to maintain new production rates.

Service at Detroit's Hotel Statler, virtually halted for the last eight days, was restored last night when some 700 employees ended a work stoppage.

A work stoppage of 300 chippers resulted in the closing of the General Steel Castings Company's Commonwealth plant in Granite City, Ill., and made 4,300 employees leave their jobs. The chippers said they were abused by a foreman, but the C. I. O. United Steel Workers Union termed the stoppage unauthorized.

In Roebling, N. J., some 3,000 employees at the John A. Roebling & Sons Co., engaged in war production, quit work and their walkout, said a management spokesman, followed dismissal of nine workers.

The Anaconda Wire & Cable Company's plant at Marion, Ind., was closed after 1,100 A. F. L. employees stopped work in protest against what a union spokesman said was failure of the War Labor Board to act on a petition for a wage increase.

Production of motor bearings at the San Francisco plant of the Federal Mogul Corporation was halted when 100 machinists stayed off the job. A. F. L. machinists union leaders, who ordered the stoppage, said the local had ruled against more than 48 hours of work a week.

Disputes remained unsettled at the John Harsch Bronze & Foundry Company in Cleveland, affecting 700 employees; at the Western Foundry in Chicago, keeping 400 idle, and at radio station KSTP in Minneapolis, involving 16 musicians.

Disputes settled sent 3,000 C. I. O. United Auto Workers back to their jobs at five plants of the Ohio Crankshaft Company in Cleveland, while also in Cleveland 1,100 members of the A. F. L. auto workers unit voted to end their stoppage at the National Malleable & Steel Castings Company and return to work Monday.

Would-Be Buyers Of Farm Property Warned of Land Boom

WASHINGTON (AP)—Concerned over a new land boom, the Agriculture Department has raised a cautioning hand to prospective purchasers of farm real estate.

Would-be buyers were told in a report on current developments in the farm real estate market that they should realize that the present period of favorable prices and ready markets for agricultural products—prime factors in the land market—may be drawing to a close.

In many areas, the report said, farm values have advanced far beyond averages likely to be maintained if prices of farm commodities return to prewar levels.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard has on several occasions warned that the present situation corresponds in many ways to the runaway land market of World War I, which was followed by a collapse in land values and ruin for many who had bought at inflated prices.

Reflecting favorable commodity prices, the volume of farm land sales during the 12 months ended in March was up 20 per cent from the previous year and was the highest of record. Values for the country as a whole increased 3 per cent between March and July this year. They now stand at 42 per cent above the 1935-39 average.

Since the 1935-39 period, values have risen more than 60 per cent in East South Central states and approximately 50 per cent in East North Central, South Atlantic, Mountain, and Pacific states. The smallest increase—about 20 per cent—was reported for New England.

Du Pont Earnings In Half Year Show Substantial Gain

WILMINGTON, Del., July 29 (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and wholly owned subsidiaries report net sales for the six months ended June 30, excluding the value of products manufactured in government owned plants, of $303,390,223, compared with $275,978,230 in the first six months of 1943.

Net income for the period this year amounted to $34,052,469 equal, after preferred dividends, to $2.72 each on 11,109,697 common shares, compared with $29,555,500 or $2.32 each on 11,109,292 shares in the six months last year.

For the quarter ended June 30 the company reported net income of $16,809,607 equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.34 each on 11,109,682 common shares, against $14,816,186 or $1.16 each on 11,108,495 common shares in the 1943 quarter.

Nationwide Health Program Is Outlined

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government officials and representatives of the medical profession have received from a group of 90 organizations the outline of a program to build the nation's physical fitness.

Sponsored by a joint committee of the American Medical Association and the Federal Security Agency's National Council on Physical Fitness, the plan calls for a voluntary nationwide effort to improve health standards.

Organizations called on to develop the program with the committee at meetings here the last two days represent athletic clubs, labor, management and other groups.

Rehabilitation Simplified For U. S.-Released Hotels

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has eased procedure for rehabilitation of hotels, apartment houses and office buildings released by the War and Navy departments and needed for essential civilian use.

A simplified procedure has been adopted to give prospective civilian operators priority assistance, the Office of Civilian Requirements stated. The purpose is to equip operators with the minimum amount of materials which will enable them "to undertake the task of housing important war travelers."

Priority assistance for the reconditioning of the service establishments will be given only if the establishments are located in areas where these services are required for essential war effort.

Carloadings Ease Slightly in Week; 2.2 P. C. Above '43

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 903,034 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended July 22.

This was a decrease of 1,770 cars, or 0.2 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 19,196 cars, or 2.2 per cent, compared with the corresponding week a year ago, and an increase of 47,519 cars, or 5.6 per cent, compared with two years ago.

Loadings by classifications, with increase or decrease from the previous week and the corresponding week a year ago follow:

	Last wk	Incr over — Prv wk	Yr ago
Miscellaneous freight	400,688	4,837	14,851
Less-than-carlot mdse	102,481	1,179	5,165
Coal	176,298	*4,440	*1,417
Grain & grain prod	59,723	*2,813	884
Livestock	13,970	*606	204
Forest products	50,737	2,214	3,049
Ore	84,468	*2,261	*4,099
Coke	14,669	420	559

*Decrease.

Says Banks to Cash War Bonds at No Cost to Holder

WASHINGTON (AP)—Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau said that banks would be cashing war bonds within 60 days, at no cost to the holder.

Under the plan, a bondholder will receive the current value for his bond, and the Treasury will pay the bank for the service. Mr. Morgenthau said it had not been decided how much the banks would receive.

Most banks already cash bonds, especially for their customers, but make a nominal charge for the service. The bondholder thus receives slightly less than the full value.

Officials agreed that the Treasury, as a matter of good faith to the bondholders, should pay the banks for the service.

FPC Shows Wide Spread in Typical Electric Bills for Residential Service

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission has issued a report giving typical electric bills for residential service in all communities with more than 2,500 population as of last Jan. 1.

FPC said the report shows that among cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants, the lowest charge for 25 kilowatt-hours was 75 cents in Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., and the highest charge was $2 in Manchester, N. H.

In the same population group, the bills for 100 kilowatt-hours varied from $1.70 in Tacoma, Wash., to $6.08 in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Tacoma also had the lowest charge for 250 kilowatt-hours, $3.20, and St. Petersburg the highest, $10.08.

Communities in the 10,000-to-50,000 population group with the lowest and highest bills were given as follows:

25 kwh—Virginia, Minn., 63 cents; Dothan, Ala., $2.75.

100 kwh—Eugene, Ore., $3.30; Stillwater, Okla. $11.

Lowest and highest in the 2,500-to-10,000 group:

25 kwh—Penn Yan, N. Y., 64 cents; Nantucket, Mass (based on rates available to year-round customers), $3.94.

100 kwh—Kerrville, Tex., Lampasas, Texas, and San Marcos, Texas, $2.15, Nantucket, Mass., $9.91.

250 kwh — McMinnville, Ore., and Ellensburg, Wash., $4; Nantucket, Mass., $15.86.

The commission reported that of the total of 3,765 communities, served by 1,239 utilities, 823 communities or 21.9 per cent are served by publicly-owned utilities, numbering 803.

Procter & Gamble Reviews 107-Year History of Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Procter & Gamble Co., in a recently published history of the 107-year-old company, surveys the factors that have swelled $7,000 into an invested capital of $155,000,000 in the course of a century of steady development.

Founded by William Procter and James Gamble in 1837, the company has developed into one of the major industries of the country, producing soaps, fats, war materials, and hundreds of other items.

The great size of the company has enabled it to spend vast sums on research. Yet despite its size, the company has maintained close relations with its employees, inaugurating Saturday half-holidays as far back as 1886, and instituting profit-sharing, disability benefits, and pensions. Since 1923 Procter & Gamble has guaranteed steady employment for at least 48 weeks in each year to all hourly rate workers.

Penna. R. R.'s June Operating Net Up

NEW YORK (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad reported net railway operating income of $10,369,258 for June, compared with $9,411,301 for the same month last year, and net operating income for the first six months of 1944 of $51,869,894, compared with $60,285,685 for the like period of 1943.

Northern Pacific Railway reported a drop in net operating income for the first six months of 1944, largely because of tax increases. The figure was given as $10,657,299, a decline of $3,691,971. Operating revenues for the six months period were given as $75,076,825, an increase of $8,304,746 over the same period of 1943.

'Gas' Black Market Factor in Fatalities

CHICAGO, July 29 (AP)—An increase in motoring and traffic fatalities is due in part to use of "black market" gasoline, the National Safety Council stated.

The organization reported 10,870 lives were lost in motor vehicle accidents during the first half of this year—an upsurge of 10 per cent over the toll for the corresponding period of 1943—and estimated the total for 1944 would approximate 25,700 if current trends remain unchecked.

Mileage on the streets and roads showed a gain of 6 per cent through May.

"The continued increase in travel and accidents is the more perplexing in view of the fact that the nation's auto supply is dwindling at the rate of 7,000 cars a day," commented Donald S. Berry, director of the Council's traffic and transportation division.

"The conclusion is inescapable that part of the increased traffic accident toll, as well as the increased travel, is due directly to use of black market gasoline."

Roads Show Decline In Net Income

NEW YORK (AP)—The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway reported net income for the first six months of 1944 was $854,313, a drop of 48.88 per cent from $1,671,218 in a similar period last year. The road reported that tax accruals, now in the excess profits and 40 per cent normal brackets, increased $498,146 to $978,080 and that operating expenses were up $670,131 to $5,448,533.

The Boston and Maine Railroad reported a June net income of $730,598 over and above fixed charges, and $516,699 after contingent charges. The figures compare with a net after fixed charges of $821,876 in June, 1943.

Net income of $46,992.56 over and above its fixed charges was earned by the Maine Central Railroad in June, it is shown in the monthly financial statement. This compares with net income of $110,444.34 reported by the road in June of last year.

Barnsdall, Sohio Oil Strike

TEXARKANA, Ark (AP) — The Barnsdall and Sohio Oil Companies' Heilbron No. 2 came in and flowed on a drill stem test at the rate of 600 barrels a day recently near here. The strike was described as significant. Total depth of the well is 7,716 feet with the production coming from the smackover lime.

U. S. Gold Holdings Below $21 Billion

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States gold hoard has dipped below $21,000,000,000 for the first time in several years.

The Treasury's daily statement reported gold assets of $20,995,986,409.34 as of July 26. They have been declining slowly but steadily for more than a year, although little of the precious metal actually has left this country.

For the most part the outflow represents a bookkeeping operation, that of earmarking the gold to the accounts of other nations—primarily Latin American—as credits for war goods bought by the United States.

The gold holding peak was reached in October, 1941, when this country's store totaled $22,799,700,000, approximately 60 per cent of the world's monetary stock of the yellow metal.

Parsons Slated to Head Security Traders Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Edward E. Parsons, Jr., William J. Mericka Co., Cleveland, has been named the official nominee for president of the National Security Traders Association, Inc., to succeeded William Perry Brown, Newman, Brown & Co., Inc., New Orleans, according to an announcement by the organization's nominating committee.

Thomas Graham, Bankers Bond Co., Louisville, has been named nominee for first vice-president; John E. Sullivan, Jr., F. L. Putnam & Co., Boston, for second vice-president; Edward H. Welch, Sincere & Co., Chicago, for secretary; and John Heimerdinger, Walter Woody & Heimerdinger, Cincinnati, for treasurer. Election will take place at the Association's annual meeting at the Palmer House here Aug. 25 and 26.

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Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
911 W. BAY STREET Phone 5-6062

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Shop SEARS-MIAMI *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI AND FT. LAUDERDALE.
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen
Miami: Tel. 2-2555
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

SEYBOLD
INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 53 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
*Orange Avenue and Livingston

Save at . . .
Sears in Orlando, Florida
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
N. ORANGE and WASH. ST.

INSURANCE
JOHN S. HORST—*Agency*
R. C. LEEDY—*Associate*
All Kinds of Insurance
30 E. Church Street Tel. 2-3713

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone S-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

TERRACE GIFT & Flower Shop
Hotel Tampa Terrace
Ph. 3022

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD PHONE 9489

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone CH 3619, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Jewelry Made to Order
N. S. COMPANY
NAHLIK & SCHNEIDER
Estimates and Designs
413 CONNALLY BLDG.
MA 6237

The **Tailored LADY**
The North Side's Smart
DRESS and HAT SHOP
2937 Peachtree Rd. Ch. 9657

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

Crossword Quiz Answers

J	A	C	Q	U	E	S
A	G	A	▨	M	▨	A
M	E	N	▨	B	A	T
E	▨	D	O	R	▨	Y
S	P	Y	▨	I	E	R
▨	U	▨	B	E	L	▨
A	N	T	▨	L	I	D
▨	C	O	W	▨	H	▨
S	H	Y	▨	P	U	P
M	▨	L	E	I	▨	L
I	D	A	▨	A	R	A
T	▨	N	▨	N	O	N
H	A	D	D	O	C	K

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

IVEY'S
One of the Carolinas' Predominating Dept. Stores

CHARLOTTE

Auto and Home Supplies
Expert Tire Recapping
B. F. GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
PHONE 3-4134

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We Protect Your Linen in Every Way. Quality First Is Our Motto.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

DURHAM

DuVal Hackett
Florist
117 N. Mangum Street Phone L-695

A Complete Service for Beauty
Elder's Beauty Shoppe
F3421-F3351 208 N. Corcoran Street
opposite Washington Duke Hotel

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

SOUTH AFRICA
A Safe Proposition. Real Estate.
Consult VICTOR JONES
Established 1896. Government Valuer.
Atlas Building, 52, St. George's Street
Cape Town

DURBAN

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25289

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

HECTOR D. DEARY
Real Estate Agent
(Established 1925)
22 CNA Building, Oxford Street
If you intend settling in the Union of South Africa, the City of East London will appeal to you. Send for Visitor's Guide.
P. O. Box 429 *Telegrams "Do your best."*

JOHANNESBURG

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts — Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout

Cleghorns
CLEGHORN AND HARRIS, LTD.
P. O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list

96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard Street, Johannesburg

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115 Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

PIETERMARITZBURG

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
138, CHURCH ST., MARITZBURG
Branches at Estcourt, Greytown, Mayor's Walk and Howick
SHOP at the CO-OP.
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices
PHONE 2235—3 lines

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer
Drainage Contractor and
HOT WATER FITTER
ESTIMATES FREE
203a, Pietermaritz Street Phone 4809

W. GOODWIN & CO.
(Proprietor, Doug. Watson)
Panel Beaters, Spray Painters, Upholsterers, Motor Smash Specialists, Door Glasses and Wind-Screens fitted. Radiator Specialists.
Day Phone 2644 Night Phone 4428
373, Longmarket Street

PRETORIA

DAIRY CATTLE FOR SALE
Pedigreed Fries., Ayrshire, Jerseys Bulls and Cows, C. A. Tested, milk records furnished.
NIMMO J. LAW
Koedoespoort Dairy Farm
1304, Pretorius Street, Pretoria

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

W. J. SPOONER & CO.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

SYDNEY

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £72,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

For Busy Women
THE CORDINER WAVE
MRS. CORDINER
Ladies' Hairdresser
436 N. S. H. Road, DOUBLE BAY
PHONE: FM1381

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers Blind Makers Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 4 SYDNEY ROAD
MANLY Telephone XU 1076

LEWIS BROS.
Engineers & Machinery Merchants
178 OXFORD ST., PADDINGTON, N. S. W.
FA 1306

VERE MATHEWS
Exclusive Restaurants
147a King Street, Sydney

CROLL & CO.
Real Estate Agents
179 MILITARY ROAD, NEUTRAL BAY
Members Real Estate Institute
Rent Collection—Property Management
Tels.: XA. 1189, XA. 1934—(Priv.) XM. 2293

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty., Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee Luncheon
Tea and Dinner

MISS W. M. FRYER
General Drapery
Ladies' Underwear and Baby Wear
Phone XU-1547
302 Sydney Road, Balgowlah

DAINTY CAKES
by
ELLIS GULLIVER
100 Belmore Rd. Randwick (FX 3485)
156 N. S. H. Rd. Edgecliff (FM 5351)

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

The Fashion Shop
E. A. and M. BINNIE
LADIES' FROCKS, COSTUMES, COATS, BLOUSES, BEACH-WEAR
382 OXFORD ST., BONDI JUNCTION
FW 3971 (Opp. Joe Gardiners)

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Speciality
CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years

Syd. FL 5171 Adelaide U2269 Melb. F9084

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

VALMAI
Modern Ladies' Hairdressing
SALON
395 New South Head Road
Double Bay, Sydney, N. S. W.
Miss H. Valmai
Established 14 years F. M. 2490

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

SYDNEY—Chatswood
WAVERTON BEAUTY SALON
(Jean Cooper)
Permanent Waving Specialist
97 BAY ROAD WAVERTON XB 2566

SYDNEY—Mosman
MOSMAN
MINTY'S SPIT JUNCTION
Mosman's Cheapest Draper for Manchester and Dress Goods
Ladies' and Children's Underwear
School Blazers and Tunics
Wools and Corsets
TEL. XM 2338

SYDNEY—Neutral Bay
MISSES WHITE AND ANDREWS
for
Millinery - Lingerie - Hosiery
Blouses - Cardigans - Accessories
Etc.
181 Military Road, Neutral Bay, Sydney
Tel. XA 2083

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE
THE CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE CO. of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE—MARINE—MOTORS—GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
Bentham Street, Adelaide
Phone C 3240 (2 lines)

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Recapping, Retreading, Tyres, Batteries, Petrol, Oils, Accessories. Lowest prices for quality goods.
BEAUREPAIRE PTY. LTD.
TYRE SERVICE
Opposite Christian Science church, 332 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne; 83 Franklin St., Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Sale, Albury, Warrnambool, Horsham, Shepparton, Colac.

PRINTING . . .
GUNN & TAYLOR
PTY. LTD.
Printers, Publishers, Advertising Calendar and Novelty Specialists
Telephones Central 6020-1
544-550 LONSDALE ST.
MELBOURNE

C. POLLARD
Men's and Boys'
OUTFITTERS
33 Glenhuntly Road Phone If 5383

MAY BARNETT
See our
HOSIERY LINGERIE
SCARVES
of Practical and Distinctive Designs for All Occasions
Manchester Unity Arcade
Collins Street

Original Australian Paintings
Pottery and Fine Selection of Prints
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
(Edith MacMillan)
367 Little Collins Street F 6343

C. CARLSSON

F 6862
Ladies Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
330 COLLINS STREET

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

Plant Quality Flower Seeds NOW
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE

MELBOURNE-Elsternwick

Evening Wear Ensembles
Made to Order by
Mary Clissold
24 LUMEAH ROAD CAULFIELD
TEL. LF 2936

MELBOURNE Middle Brighton
F. M. STRAWS
DRAPERY STORES Pty. Ltd.
123 CHURCH STREET
▲ MIDDLE BRIGHTON ▲
Branches also at
SANDRINGHAM—HAMPTON
CHELTENHAM and BALWYN

MELBOURNE—Toorak
DECORATION and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2100
H. OLIVER & SON Pty. Ltd.
434 TOORAK ROAD, S. E. 2

New Zealand

AUCKLAND
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GORDON CLARKE
Seedsman Florist
Floral Tributes for all occasions. Vegetable and Flower Seeds of the highest quality. Bedding Plants in endless variety.
Queen Street Opp. Smith & Caughey
PHONES 46-254, 18-126

Auckland
ROBERT A. GUMMER
HARDWARE
Tools, Kitchenware, Electrical Goods
Tel. 44-025 Herald Bldg. 151 Queen St.

The loveliest expressions of your child are always portrayed in a
CLYNTON-BROOKE
(A. R. Moore)
Photograph
Studios, 3rd Floor, Colonial Mutual Buildings
QUEEN STREET AUCKLAND
PHONE 48-411 P. O. BOX 1303
RESIDENCE 61-343
JOHN B. DAVY
Accountant, Company Secretary and Trade Assignee
NATIONAL BANK BUILDINGS
(Town Hall Branch)
Cor. Queen and Rutland Streets
Auckland, C. I.

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

SUPPLY LAUNDRY & "TRI" CLEANERS LTD.
Complete Laundering and "Tri" Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street Depot Vulcan Lane
PHONE 46-895

ACCEPTABLE GIFTS
A dainty, handmade Handkerchief with fine Crochet Edge, in Colours or White, is the ideal gift for all occasions. From 2/- upwards.
MRS. STEELE-BOYCE
29 Neville St., Pt. Chevalier, or C/o Surfdale P. O., Waiheke Island, Auckland

BAGS GLOVES SHOES
Renewed and Redyed
by New Zealand's Leading Specialists
The MODERN BAG CO.
400 Queen St. 270 Karangahape Rd.

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
1238 Gt. North Road Pt. Chevalier
Phone 80334 Auckland

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

The beautiful Tone and appearance of your
VIOLIN
irrespective of make, restored and improved by a
CRAFTSMAN
Norman Smith 18 Swanson Street
Auckland

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodeling Repairs Storage
Phone 42048 First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

PENELOPE
for all
ART NEEDLEWORK
1 Vulcan Lane (Downstairs)
Auckland

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-056, 40-282

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons Ltd.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear Tailoring
Overcoats Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

Auckland Meat Co., Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

CHRISTCHURCH
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7.30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at the
D. I. C.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

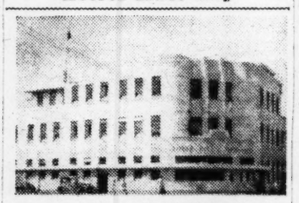
WELLINGTON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thyne, Meyer & Smith
Limited
Printers
Bookbinders
Paper Rulers
39 Lower Cuba Street
Wellington
Telephone 42-537
Sign of Honest Workmanship

The Oram
MILLINERY SPECIALISTS
MISS O. McFARLANE
Colonial Mutual Bldg. Customhouse Quay

T. WAUGH, Ltd.
Seeds, Plants, Flowers
222 Lambton Quay, Wellington
'phone 40,797
114 High Street, Lower Hutt City
'phone 62,322

The Scoullar Company Ltd.
Makers of Fine Furniture for 55 Years
WELLINGTON, at 88-90 Lambton Quay
HASTINGS, at Heretaunga Street
BLENHEIM, at Market Street

WELLINGTON
Lower Hutt City

P. H. JAUNCEY
Leading Art Portraiture Studio
New Post Office Building, High Street, Lower Hutt
TELEPHONE 60,171

R.Y. Shearer Ltd.
General Drapers and Men's Outfitters
27-35 High Street Lower Hutt City
Telephone 63,760

ACKROYD'S BOOKSHOP
Books, Periodicals, Stationery
Quality and Service
Latest Books Always in Stock
76 HIGH STREET, LOWER HUTT CITY
Telephone 60,477
BRANCH: TRAFALGAR SQ., WATERLOO

HOWE & BROWN LTD.
Boot and Shoe Importers
First Class Repair Service
Lower Hutt City 95 High Street

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

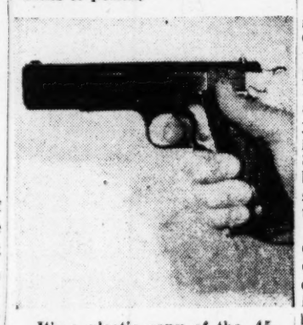
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Today's Wonder—Plastics

Wide World Photos

Miss Ruth Kemper, concert violinist, shown playing a plastic violin. It's transparent and has tone qualities comparable to the best of wooden violins.

Fifteen separate molded parts compose this plastic bugle adopted by the Army. To the delight of the bugler there's no brass to polish.


It's a plastic copy of the .45-caliber Colt automatic pistol, used by the Army to teach trainees how to handle guns safely.

Moulded Utility

New York City

More than 200 articles made of plastic for consumer use alone are included in a current exhibit at the Pershing Square information center of the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office here. The exhibit provides a graphic demonstration of the uses to which plastics have been put in military, industrial, and civilian life. Almost all of the articles in the exhibit are of prewar make and unavailable at the moment since 85 per cent of all plastics produced today are reserved for military use and the other 15 per cent for strictly essential civilian purposes.

The above photographs reveal a few of the versatile qualities of plastic.

Brevities

The New York Telephone Company is trying to gather up thousands of surplus phones from business establishments, so that it may give them to people who have applied for service. The company claims that over 132,000 householders are taking no part in the general conversation.—Brubaker in The New Yorker.

Dear Daily Features:

I know you sometimes offer accolades to the best and most suitable caption for pictures. I would like to suggest a head for the Sundial story in the Monitor July 25 headed, "Helping Our Allies." The story was about the French cadet expressing appreciation for help given him in getting a book bound in a hurry.

I think the head should read, "Blessed the Bind That Ties!"—E. L. N.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Sergeant Filchock

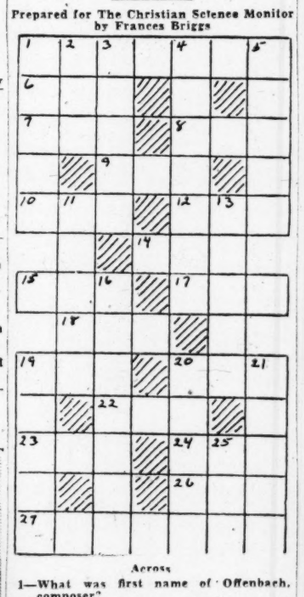
"Now put the solution on the back."

Hint to Suburbanites

Lawns should not be mowed too often or too short during hot dry weather, but should be cut often enough to prevent certain aggressive weeds from forming seeds.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What was first name of Offenbach, composer?
6—What is a Turkish title of respect?
7—What do you call the pieces used in game of draughts?
8—Casey, hero of poem by E. L. Thayer, used what implement?
9—Dorbeetle.
10—Harvey Birch is what in certain novel by James Fenimore Cooper?
12—Suffix.
14—What is a thorny tree of India?
15—What creature is associated with Grasshopper in one of Aesop's fables?
17—Cover.
18—What do you call the mother of a Guernsey?
19—According to Gilbert's "Little Buttercup," sailors should never be what?
20—Young canine is what?
22—What is a decorative Hawaiian garland for the head or neck?
23—What mountain of mythology was celebrated for its fountains?
24—What is name of a genus of macaws?
26—What is a prefix meaning "not"?
27—What fish, when smoked, is called "finnan haddie"?

Down
1—"Lone Cowboy" is the autobiography of whom?
2—Generation.
3—What would you buy from a confectioner?
4—Who is a moody sprite in Pope's "Rape of the Lock"?
5—Sir Satyrane in Spenser's "Faerie Queene" is son of what creature?
11—What puppet has a wife named Judy?
13—What was first name of Vedder, American painter, illustrator, and author?
16—What is a mythical land of a Victor Herbert operetta?
19—"A mighty man is he" is said of what Longfellow character?
20—The term "hopper" should remind you of what musical instrument?
21—Heavy thick board is what?
25—What is a bird of "Arabian Nights"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Buzz Bombs?

"Humph!" Say British Small Fry to Hitler's Latest Weapon

The terror value of the flying bomb might have a boomerang effect on Hitler could he see the reactions of British children to his prize weapon. Observation of the cross section of the Guide Movement has produced some interesting and amusing stories.

1. A Guide company was acting charades when a flying bomb fell near by. One of the Guides paused in her part to let the din die down, then, with a glance over her shoulder and a shrug she said, "There goes some more of Mrs. Jones' china! She is careless!"

2. A young guide had been given a number of letters by her Captain to deliver to the rest of the Company. Shortly after she phoned the Captain. "Did you deliver the letters?" the Captain asked. "No, that's why I phoned you. They were on the mantelpiece and got covered with soot." She forgot to mention that a flying bomb had landed in the next street and that there was very little left of her home!

3. This story concerns a girl of about sixteen. It was told by an observer who was in the same queue waiting for strawberries. It was raining heavily. A flying bomb passed over the street, watched with detached interest by the queue. The flames in the tail were brilliant against the cloudy sky. "Well, I hope I get those strawberries," remarked the sixteen-year-old, "I've been through fire and water for them."

4. A Guide official met one of her eleven-year-old Guides, on her way to school. The child looked very gay, and was swinging a tin hat attached to her satchel. "Busy with exams?" the Guider asked her. "Oh, no," said Betty, "we're not having any exams this term. That's one good thing about bumble-bombs, Captain."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Will Johnson

"Unfortunately, in order to pursue my career I was forced to take a job drawing a comic strip for $100,000 a year."

In Lighter Vein

Sure Is

A trainee dashed into a phone booth. "Hello, operator," he said, "get me Buffalo; Washington 2572." The busy switchboard girl didn't have time to make an issue of it. "Make up your mind," she retorted, "do you want Buffalo or Washington?" Said the GI: "I want Buffalo. The exchange is Washington!" There was a pause while the operator digested this latest rebuke. "Your name?" she asked. "Rome," was the quick answer. "Say, you ought to write a letter," answered the operator. The trainee was not to be put down without a battle. "Sure is a tough war," he shot back.—Camp Roberts (Calif.) Dispatch.

Now to Spread Idea

A bright note is reflected in the news that the Industrial Tape Corp., New Brunswick, N. J., has announced a cancellation of 499,980 yards of red tape ordered by the Army.

There's a Way

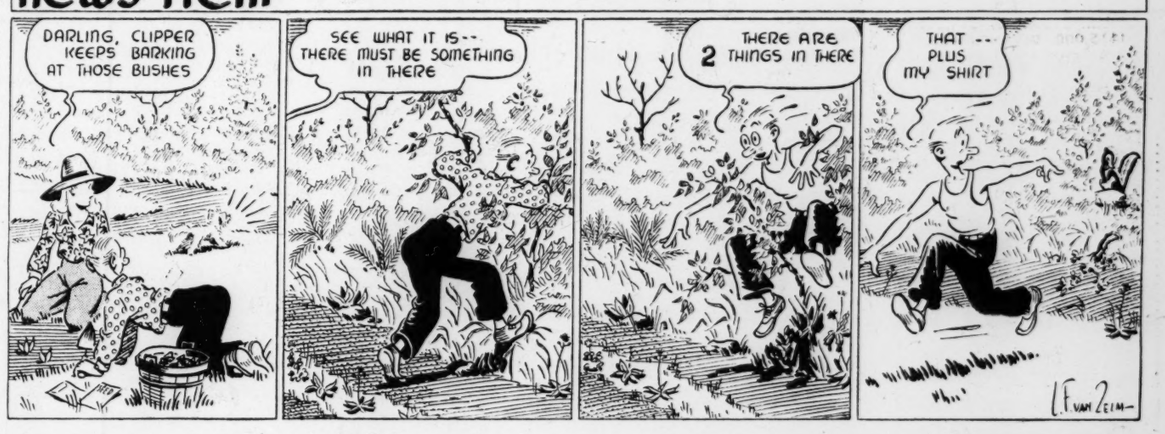
"I hear you're writing a book on 'How to Rear Your Baby.' Don't you find it quite a chore with your own baby to look after?"

"Oh, no, the baby's at his grandmother's, so's I can go on with the book."—Exchange.

Today's Quotation

What a large volume of adventures may be grasped within this little span of life, by him who interests his heart in everything; and who, having eyes to see what time and chance are perpetually holding out to him, as he journeyeth on his way, misses nothing he can fairly lay his hands on.—STERNE

NEWS ITEM— IT DOESN'T PAY TO BE TOO INQUISITIVE.


DARLING, CLIPPER KEEPS BARKING AT THOSE BUSHES
SEE WHAT IT IS-- THERE MUST BE SOMETHING IN THERE
2 THERE ARE THINGS IN THERE
THAT -- PLUS MY SHIRT
I.F. van Zeim

The Taffles —*Colossal Discovery*

By PALMER

SQUIGGLES, YOUR GENEROUS OFFER TO LET ME RIDE YOUR BIKE SHALL NOT GO UNREWARDED
I SHALL PAY YOU THE SUM OF ONE DOLLAR PER WEEK FOR RENTING YOUR BIKE
THAT'S SWELL, POP!
JUST THINK! NO MORE FENDER DENTS, FLAT TIRES, OR BACK-SEAT DRIVING!
SAY! COME TO THINK OF IT- I NEVER RODE A BIKE IN MY LIFE!
Tom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*No Rest for the Weary*

By RODGERS

"Well, the mice won't dare show themselves, now that the folks are getting up," Sponge meowed early this morning-
"So-let's turn in and catch up on our sleep," she suggested-
"Huh!" I told her, "That's a grand suggestion, but I've routed the Boss out of bed so many times-"
"I just know he'll never pass up a chance to turn the tables on me!"
"HEY! GET UP YOU SLEEPY HEAD!"
And he didn't!

The Adventures of Waddles —*No Match for a Scout*

By THE HAGERS

IT LOOKS LIKE K RATIONS FOR US. THE MATCHES ARE ALL WET.
MAY I SUGGEST YOU GET SOME CEDAR BARK. THOSE PINE LOGS WON'T DO.
A DUCK SCOUT!
WHAT ARE YOU DOING NOW?
MAKING A SPINDLE AND A BOW.
NOW, GENTLEMEN, YOU WON'T HAVE TO WAIT FOR A BOLT OF LIGHTNING.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bosses and Democracy

Wartime America, newly valuing democracy because aroused to fight dictatorship, has been doing some thinking about democracy's dictators, the political bosses. Reports from Chicago that the Hagues, Kellys, and Flynns combined to block renomination of Vice-President Wallace have forcefully reminded citizens that the power of the political underworld expressed in big city rings reaches even the highest offices in the land.

Popular revulsion against bossism is based on sound instincts. Autocratic manipulation of political parties or factions is the antithesis of true self-government. Perception of this fact and the demand for a higher sense of duty and responsibility in politics is the indispensable first step in reform.

But the next step is for the individual citizen to move resolutely to support his demand for something better than bossism. Practical politicians contend that bosses are a necessary evil. Political philosophers agree that the "professionals" perform a necessary function—the management of party machinery, the reconciling of divergent ideas and interests—which enables units of society to unite in governmental action. "Of course," the citizen will say, "that's political leadership. But do we have to have bosses, publicly known as the overlords of corrupt rings, as our leaders?"

The answer, of course, is No. Not if citizens will find and support better men to do the job. Bossism is most flagrant in the big cities. Lincoln Steffens, who made probably the most comprehensive study of political corruption in American cities (that portion of his autobiography is still possibly the most lively and thought-provoking primer of American politics) was convinced that bossism followed a pattern—the boss being supported on one side by voters, particularly the poor, for whom he runs a charitable society, supplying counsel, money, coal, jobs, legal and medical services; the boss in turn levying tribute on all forms of "protected" crime, gamblers, liquor rings, "splitting" with contractors and making deals with "honest" businesses.

Often city machines come to dominate the state party organization, to have a big part in national politics. On the state and national levels bossism merges into big business, with power to make or break great industries through legislation or through control of courts and executives. Indeed the Steffens view was that politics was a mere adjunct of business, with leaders of industry being the eventual bosses.

Today the pattern seems hardly so simple. Large groups of voters are controlled by party prejudice, racial ties, sectional or economic interests rather than by the favors of a boss.

The way to get rid of bosses is put better men in their places. That is not done merely by inveighing against "politics." It is not done by scorning to take an interest in political organization. Some citizens have found that by starting at home in their own precincts to share in the work that has to be done by party organizations, they gained wisdom, a voice in party management and an opportunity to improve the leadership.

We need not accept the view that the boss system is inevitable. But so long as party organization is requisite, certain selfish, dominating, and wishing-to-be-dominated elements of the human mind will find expression in political organization. Those who seek improvement can help by upholding higher concepts of leadership and of independent "fellowship." But that is only the beginning. It should lead to more active participation in the hard work of politics.

A Happy Note

To the numerous agencies which are quietly furthering America's war endeavor, add the Town Band.

The Town Band isn't playing many new pieces this year, since there is scant time for rehearsals. Instead, it is offering the old favorites, including the pulse-stirring Sousa marches. But in a thousand communities these long, torrid summer evenings, it is affording much-needed relaxation.

The Army, by maintaining groups of uniformed musicians for the primary purpose of playing, has long recognized the value of band music as a morale maintainer. During World War Two, the Town Band is performing a similar and highly important service for the civilian population of the Nation.

Dewey Against Fish

It is encouraging that Governor Dewey has come out in opposition to the renomination of Hamilton Fish for Congress in the 29th New York District on the ground that he injected a "racial or religious issue" into a political campaign. It would be more encouraging if the Republican Presidential candidate had bluntly included Mr. Fish's extreme isolationism as a further disqualification.

That was apparently the basis for Mr. Dewey's opposition to Mr. Fish two years ago, but the Governor's present stated objection is to a statement by the Congressman that "the Jewish voters are largely for the New Deal." Mr. Fish contends that he was making no attack but simply a factual declaration. However, Mr. Dewey, by taking it as a cause for disapproval, will certainly win more friends than he can lose, since even Mr. Fish avows that he will support the Presidential ticket.

It's all a bit mixed up, for the Congressman who wants the Governor for President says that the Dewey disapproval will help rather than hurt the Fish prospects. Here's hoping he's mistaken. For if Mr. Fish is re-elected he will be a key man in the Congress which makes the peace—in a Republican House he would be chairman of the powerful Rules Committee.

Now They Can See Why

Bringing together the largest collection of captured combat material to be found in this country, the "Shot From the Sky" exhibit opening on Boston Common Sunday, July 30, is purposed primarily for war workers. The Army Air Force, which arranged the exhibit, wants them to come to it, make a comparison between the enemy's work and their own and see the reason for sustained high-quality production.

The three-acre display furnishes the centerpiece of "Loyalty Week" in Boston. The manpower problem in this area has been growing critical. The immense expansion of shipbuilding, development of big electronics plants, and increase of much other industry have used up available manpower. "Loyalty Week" is designed to help hold the men now at work and to lead more women to take war jobs.

Fortunately, this country has been able to get out its war production without resort to compulsory labor legislation. But necessity is causing one new control after another to be tried. "Loyalty Week" furnishes a newer device still. To fill our manpower needs without compulsion, a host of men and women must do their honest best.

War Profits

It is a bit unseemly in the midst of a war that is exacting certain costs that can't be measured in money to get into an argument over who is making the most out of the war, and how much. On the one hand, labor is pointed out as profiting exorbitantly, while labor answers back that the cost of living has risen so much that real wages have scarce kept pace.

On the other hand, the charge is frequently made that industry has profited outrageously from the war. The National Association of Manufacturers has just replied to that charge.

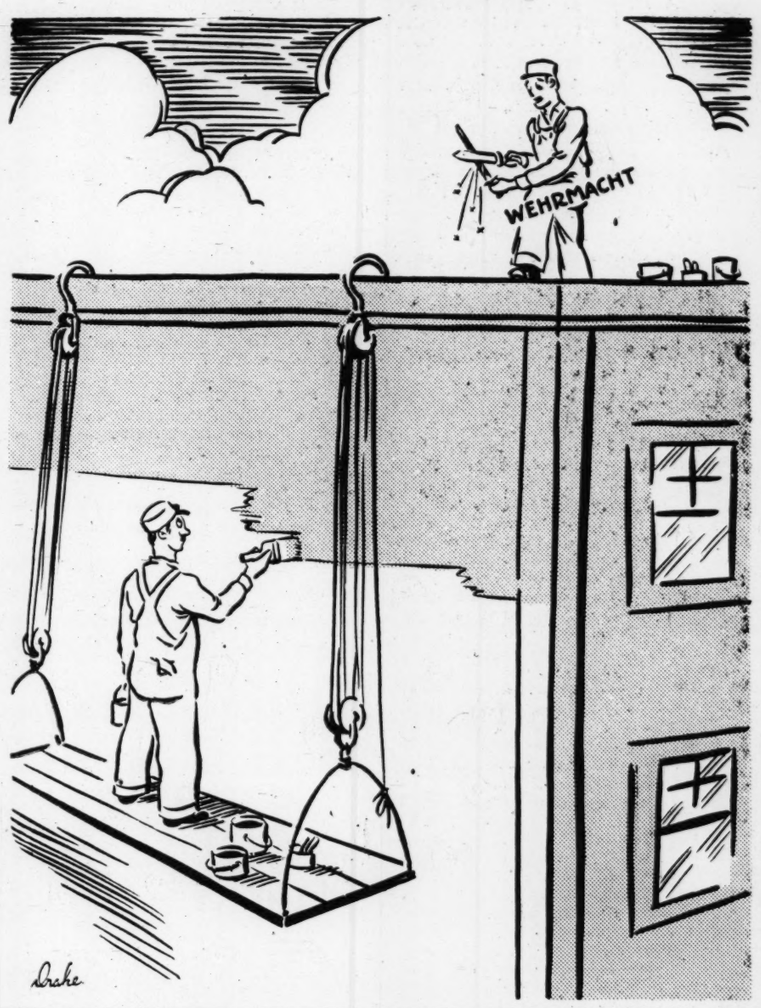
The attempt is not wholly successful, for the fact is that figures on profits—like those on living costs—are subject to such wide qualification and interpretation that almost any thesis can be proved. Moreover, such agencies as the Department of Commerce and the Securities and Exchange Commission have previously made convincing cases about corporation profits.

It is the feeling of many businessmen that corporation profits are usually pictured *before* Federal taxes and contract renegotiations have been subtracted from the admittedly swollen gross. This is not the case. The SEC estimate of corporate working capital now available at $17 billion was in addition to reserves for taxes and renegotiation. Similarly, the Department of Commerce examined profits both before and after taxes and renegotiation.

It is undeniably true that vast undivided profits have been accumulated by the Nation's corporations. At the same time, it is undeniably true that the over-all rate of profit has not been excessive according to usual standards, ranging somewhere above 6 per cent.

There is nothing reprehensible about this. Indeed, if these liquid assets are properly used by industry in financing its own reconversion instead of calling at the public treasury for more money, the system of private enterprise should get off to a good start under its own sail.

Severing a Partnership



Bocage: Rural Paradise, Army Problem

"Aviation in Normandy hindered by bad weather . . . Mist . . . Rain . . . Low Clouds . . . Mud . . . Fog . . . "

This picture is not surprising, even in summer. All-pervading moisture and undependable weather are integral parts of the *bocage* and were as much to be expected as the hedgerows. Perennial dampness is what makes Normandy the land of milk and honey which our soldiers found it to be, much to their wonder, even under Nazi occupation.

Exactly what is the *bocage* and how did it come to be what it is? In its limited sense, the word means no more than a grove or woodland; but in more general terms it stands for the countryside which covers most of the western part of France—Normandy, Brittany, and Vendée. No concise equivalent exists in English. To define it, one can merely say that the *bocage* in its varying forms is made up of three factors: water, tree, and pasture. As soils change, the types of *bocage* change. Some are rich, some are poor; some are gloomy, some are bright. Brittany, for instance, is mostly in the poorer category, with shallow topsoil and rocks emerging here and there, much like many parts of New England. Stone walls covered with briars and bushes frequently replace the hedgerows where the earth is not deep enough for the digging of ditches and the throwing up of mounds.

However, the three elements—water, tree, and pasture—are always present in varying proportions. To this trinity might be added the vigorous west wind from the Channel laden with dense moisture of the sea. In regions where this wind blows with particular violence, the hedgerow embankments are planted with high trees which serve as windbreaks for the little meadows, just as in the south of France rows of stately cypresses protect broader expanses against the icy mistral from the north.

In the *bocage* no open views or wide vistas are offered to the eye. One can never see far ahead in any direction. Cabined, cribbed, confined by its impenetrable hedges, each field is a tiny world to itself, shut in like a steam-room and soaking with the dampness that envelops it from the air, saturating its soil as the drops of dew and moisture condense and slip from leaf to leaf and blade to blade. The roads, too, seem to seek a similar privacy, winding unseen between hedges or sunk between high banks. You never know where they are going nor where they come from. One, which seems to be an important route, will suddenly stop short at the opening in a hedgerow leading to a meadow. Another, after an unexpected turn, will end in an abrupt descent to a watering-place for cattle in a pool or stream, or to a *lavoir* where the women bring the family wash in wheelbarrows.

The origins and development of such a landscape are to be found in the nature of its climate and the history of its settlement. The moisture, evenly distributed in all seasons throughout the year, was conducive to forest growth in primitive times. In fact, thick forests covered all this western part of France until the Middle Ages. Then the retirement and the silence of the glades frequented by the Druids attracted the Christian monks who enlarged them and established monasteries in their quiet security. The clearings were gradually extended further and settlers were brought in to farm the abbey lands. Thus little colonies sprang up which later became villages and have preserved to this day the names of the ancient religious establishments whose dependencies they were.

Individual settlers came in later. Singling out protected hollows watered by springs or rivulets, they built houses of rough beams and laths hewn in the forest, plastered them with clay between the timbers, and roofed them with thatch. This is the origin of the Norman dwelling whose architecture seems so admirably adapted to its surroundings.

The year-round moisture and the perennial mildness of the climate favored cattle raising and dairy farming. The herds of the first frugal settlers grazed at liberty in the forests, but the loss by straying, theft, and wild beasts was a heavy risk. A way had to be found to keep the cattle near home and to provide plentiful forage on a very limited space where little watching would be required. So, more trees were cut down around the solitary abodes, small clearings were opened, deep trenches were dug around them flanked by embankments of piled-up earth, and on these mounds hedges were planted. This combination of ditch, embankment, pollard, and brambles was impassable to the cattle. Moreover, the ditches served as drainage for the fields, the mounds and foliage as screens from the wind, and grass could grow lush on the rich humid soil of the sheltered meadows. To give shade in the heat of the day, apple trees, more useful than timber of which there was superabundance in the forests, were planted at intervals in the fields.

Thus the *bocage*, delightful to tourists, cozy and bountiful to its inhabitants, but a labyrinth and a nest of obstacles and ambush to an invading army, was born, just as we know it today, centuries ago.

ROBERT WIENER

On the Home Front

The Bookshelf

After traveling around the country, from Maine to the West Coast and from North Dakota to Texas, John Dos Passos makes his report in STATE OF THE NATION (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, $3).

He talked with employers and men in the shipyards, on the farms, in the factories, in mining towns, and in the Capitol and the Government bureaus in Washington. A letter from the theaters of war had made him feel there was a widening rift between soldiers and civilians. So he went to see how it looked on the home front.

His report is on the whole hopeful, though without illusion. He thinks that while we lack "the leadership, the education, the theoretical background and the political formula we need," we will meet the test because we have to meet it.

The account of his investigation is written in the informal and often confusing style that he uses in his fiction. Places and persons are seldom named though often identifiable. Conversations are almost haphazard.

Yet there is a general line of thought, which is brought out by implication. You gather from recurrent questions that the author sees most hope in labor-management committees in industrial plants, and in cooperatives.

The author's stylistic mannerisms tend to obscure his meaning and to distract the reader. "Some white girls from offices in white green pink dresses were eating lunches out of paper bags." If there were only one sentence like that you might let it go. But that sentence is typical of the style.

Now Mr. Dos Passos, according to "Who's Who in America," was graduated from Harvard College in 1916. Therefore he must have passed English A. Therefore he knows better than to write like that. Why does he do it?

L. A. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Supreme Court" Overruled

In these days of wars and rumors of wars, it is refreshing to find an editor who can find time to write in praise of that delicious article of food, blueberry pie. Editor Lou Benshoof of the Detroit Lakes Record says he recently sampled the famous Southern huckleberry pie and finds it to be identical with our own popular blueberry pie. He makes this statement in the face of the fact that The Christian Science Monitor decided otherwise, after going into detail to describe the difference in the two berries. Lou's position in the matter reminds us of a story told of a pioneer justice of the peace in Rice County. He made a decision in presiding at a law suit, which one of the attorneys told him was at variance with a recent decision of the State Supreme Court. "That's nothing," he replied. "I often have occasion to overrule the Supreme Court.—*Waseca (Minn.) Herald.*

The Soldier Vote: 1864-1944

An Intimate Message From Albany, N. Y.

By Roscoe Drummond

ALBANY, N. Y., July 29

One of the larger imponderables of this Presidential campaign is the role of the soldier vote, and from developments here it seems inevitable that the issue will become a highly controverted election argument.

During the past week, Governor Dewey requested all New York radio stations to broadcast a message from him urging "Democrats and Republicans alike" to tell their soldier relatives and friends how to get their absentee ballots. They can write direct to the War Ballot Commission in Albany or make their request through family or friend.

At the same time, Governor Dewey's Attorney General re-affirmed an interpretation of the State Constitution which denies the means of voting to New York State merchant seamen in the event they cannot cast their ballots from within the territory of the United States. It is estimated that this may disenfranchise some 25,000 potential voters.

Earlier, Governor Dewey let pass without action the legal deadline for certifying that New York State's servicemen and women may vote by Federal ballot in November if they so choose. He held that since the State Constitution mentions only a ballot covering all offices, it would be a violation of State Constitution for New York soldiers to use a ballot on which they would only vote for Federal offices—President, Senator, Representatives in Congress.

This is not the first time the soldier vote has been a significant factor in an American Presidential election, and the way events are now shaping it looks as though the Democrats would make against the G. O. P. this year much the same use of the soldier-vote issue the Republicans made against the Democrats in the only other wartime Presidential campaign in 1864.

In that election, the Republican Party strongly supported and the Democrats almost unanimously opposed the voting rights of the soldiers, and this was in part accountable for the decisive vote which went to Lincoln over General McClellan.

It is interesting to recall that New York's Republican-dominated State Legislature passed in 1863 a soldier-vote law which its Democratic Governor vetoed, following which the State Constitution was amended in time to permit absentee voting.

During the campaign, the Republicans distributed pamphlets among the troops focusing attention on the record of Democratic attempts to deny them their franchise. The fact that Lincoln got more than three-fourths of the ballots of the soldiers, while receiving only slightly more than half the votes cast by civilians, is credited in part to this appeal among the troops.

But despite the fact that there is a larger percentage of the total population enrolled in the armed services today than in the Civil War, it may be suggestive that in no State Lincoln carried was the electoral vote won because of the soldier vote. His margin of victory in terms of the civilian vote alone was sufficient in every case.

Governor Dewey himself has not opposed voting by the servicemen and women. Indeed, he has championed their right of franchise but has contended that in New York they must use the State ballot only and that the law does not permit New Yorkers to employ the Federal ballot, even if for some reason, through their own carelessness or delay in the mails, they do not get their New York ballot.

There are more than a million New Yorkers in the armed services and thus far about 130,000 have asked for absentee ballots from the State War Ballot Commission. A very light soldier vote from this State is indicated.

Despite Governor Dewey's sponsorship of what he characterized as "the simplest possible" absentee war ballot procedure in New York State, it seems certain that the Democratic spokesmen will make considerable capital out of what they contend has been the Republican effort to make it difficult, rather than easy, for the servicemen and women to get their ballots.

They will cite the fact that the majority of the Republicans in Congress opposed the Federal ballot under all conditions. They will contend that Governor Dewey collaborated in restricting their vote by not finding a way to allow them to use the Federal ballot, at least in the event their State ballot did not reach them. They will contend that the Republican-controlled New York State Legislature was deficient in not providing a means by which the State's merchant seamen could vote if the war kept them out of the country on Election Day.

The effect of the soldier vote remains in doubt. It may be no more decisive than it was in 1864. But it is certain that if the soldiers aren't heard from in this election, they will be in the next.

Potential Minority Power

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

The safeguards of a free democratic government, National, State, and local, repose in and are utilized, sometimes despairingly, by minorities. Only a brief glance at the record so recently written in the tragic experiences of the Axis countries before the beginning of this present war, supplies convincing proof of the inability of any people to insure themselves against the tyranny of absolutism when they have surrendered the right or the power to protect against imposed political domination.

It is not to be insisted that minorities are always right. But it might be shown effectively, if not conclusively, that many of the reforms in national and regional political economy, many departures from traditional and seemingly established juridical procedure, many a progressive and frequently revolutionary legislative act, has been passed and enforced as a result of persistent pressure from what, at first, was frowned upon and denounced as an ill-advised minority.

In its inception the forces of the minority can do little more than dissent. The voice heard is one of protest against adherence to and enforcement of policies which in the estimation of those who denounce them are regarded as unsuited to the needs and the welfare of progressive generations. It is insisted by many observing and probably unprejudiced members of the American bar that within a period of the last 35 or more years, and long antedating the changes effected during the last decade, the influence of the minority or dissenting members of the United States Supreme Court has been effective in the initiation, not only of judicial reforms, but in the substantial betterment of human rights through the simplification of remedial processes.

There comes a time in the tide of affairs, even after years of patient waiting, when those of a dissenting and sometimes protesting minority find that by the familiar processes of accretion they have attained the status, and with it the responsibilities, of a majority. This, as the record has almost unfailingly proved in the past, insures, at least for a period, substantial and greatly desired readjustments and political and economic reforms. The processes of change are familiar to the American people. It is to be hoped that they always will be applied and resorted to whenever the need exists. The desire for a change, the need of change, and the ability to order and effect a change, could not exist or be implemented without the existence of courageous minorities.

It is a wise provision of the law that, especially in the trial of criminal cases, a single dissenting juror, if he persists, can prevent the rendering of a verdict of guilt, or of acquittal. His action may be denounced by his fellows as stubborn or perverse. He exercised the power and influence of a courageous, even if despised minority.

A Wisconsin farmer, long ago a good neighbor, once boasted that he had served as a juror for 20 years, off and on, and had never "lost a case." His achievement, even sympathetically appraised, must seem questionable. There was lacking either the courage, or the wisdom, to constitute himself, or to unite with others, as a dissenting or protesting minority. It is not by men such as he that the cause of human justice is advanced, that the mesmerism of an outwardly benign but designedly crafty and befogging human psychology is counteracted and its exponents relegated to the ranks.

The law of democracy is a law of progress in the realm of human experience. In its exemplification and application it is not always the new and untried, the experimental and adventurous that appeals to even the progressive thought. The sincere protestant, the cautious advocate of the right of the minority to be heard and its counsels heeded, counts least of all upon the power and lasting effectiveness of expediency.

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